

Volume 1. closed at serial 8/a. dat

MINUTE SHEET

Reference P.F. 44,255 Vol. 2.

88.

30.8.51. From S.I.S. re DUNCAN enclosing copy of their letter to Washington.

88a.

89.

10.9.51. To S.I.S. re DUNCAN.

89a.

90.

29.9.51. From S.I.S. enclosing report on BRINSON.

90a.

91.

19.10.51. Passport papers for DUNCAN requested.

92.

19.10.51. To S.I.S. in reply to 90a.

92a.

93.

22.10.51. Copy of Consular note on DUNCAN's passport in Shanghai received.

93a.

94.

25.10.51. From Washington re possible interview of DUNCAN.

94a.

95.

8.11.51. From S.I.S. re DUNCAN.

95b.

96.

97.

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ACT 1958. June 2008

98.

11.1.52. From American Embassy re WALDEN.

99

26.1.52. Note to B.2.D. Mr. Reed ment. WALDEN.

100

6.2.52 Extract from B.2.b note mentioning WALDEN in conn. w. Alexander
FOOTE.

101.

7.2.52 Letter to F.B.I. re FOOTE mentioning WALDEN.

102.

6.6.52. From American Embassy re RIVOSS.

103.

14.6.52. To American Embassy in reply to 102a.

104

104.

21.6.52. From M.I.6. re RIVOSS.

105

13.7.56. From American Embassy.

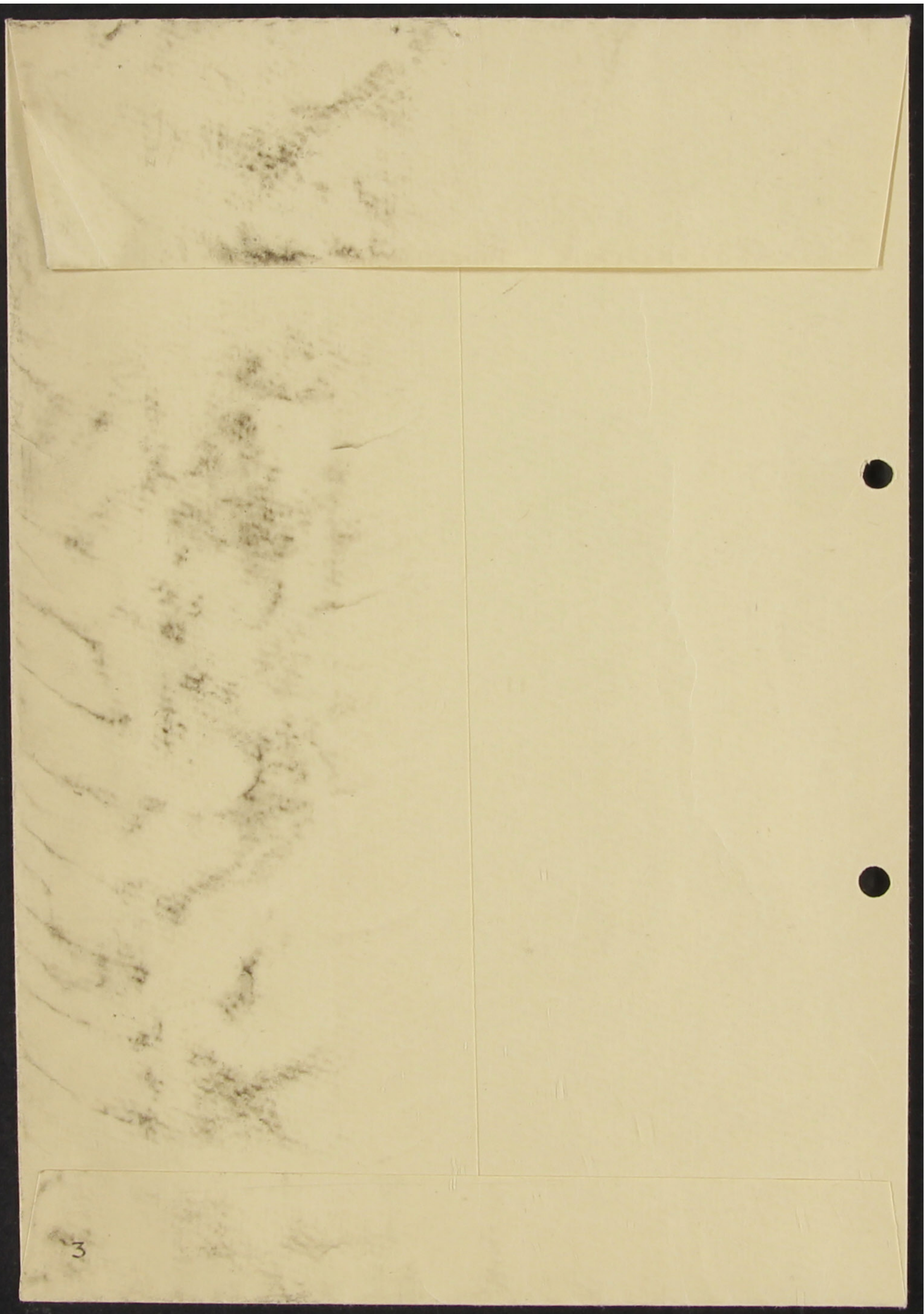
106.

1.10.56 To American Embassy

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P.F. 44,255 - RIVOSH

? from 86



Account to receive		Account to give	
Apr.		short of last month	26.09
1	580.00		
2	50.00		
16	100.00	A.	100.00
26	100.00	G.	45.00
			156.00
		C.	100.00
		T.	240.00
		Economical Dictionary	1.44
		Telegram & flight letter	2.20
			159.27
	830.00		830.00



KV2/2964

4

KV2/2964

5

KV2/2964

6

copy to PF.44255 - RIVOSH

SECRET

106a

L.212/896/D1A/

No.7468-100-484

1 October, 1956.

Dear John,

Please refer to your letter dated 12 July, 1956.

Enquiries are being conducted into RONIGER's present activities and state of mind so that the projected interview may have the best chance of success. As you will know, he is an eccentric character with a fondness for alcohol and has proved difficult to interview in the past.

You will be kept informed of developments.

Yours sincerely,



J.A. Cimperman, Esq.,
American Embassy,
1, Grosvenor Square,
London, W.1.

PAMH/BA

106
4/10/56
07/BA
1.10.56

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Copied to Mr.
704,237

SECRET

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1, England
July 12, 1956

Copied for List-212/896.

105A

No. 7468-100-484

Re: MAXIME RIVOSS and BORIS RONIGER
(PF 44255/B2B) (PF 44255/B2B)

Dear Peter:

Our last correspondence on these individuals were your letters of June 14 and 24, 1952, respectively. In earlier reports, it was stated that Rivoss, while in Europe in the late 1930's, associated with a Comintern group called "Faction Rolf and Boris." There was reason to believe that Rivoss was a salaried agent of the Comintern.

Investigation has reflected that these two individuals undoubtedly are ROLF KATZ and BORIS RONIGER. The former is now in Chile and arrangements are being made to have him interviewed. RONIGER, as you know, was in Oxford during 1952 and the Bureau has inquired whether you could arrange to also have him interviewed regarding his association with RIVOSS, particularly whether he has any knowledge that RIVOSS was a Comintern agent.

For your information in connection with this interview, RIVOSS was questioned by our office in New York City on several occasions in 1952 and early 1956 and he advised that he met RONIGER in a cafe in Berlin about 1924 and 1925 and continued intermittent association with him until 1932 when RONIGER left Paris for London. He considered RONIGER an interesting, talented, mentally sick individual, rarely gainfully employed, and who existed on a dole from his father and gratuities from friends. RONIGER reportedly admitted CP membership in the early 1920's but later repudiated the Party. RIVOSS had no knowledge of RONIGER's being a member of the Comintern.

Your further assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

ENCLOSURE

13 JUL 1956
TO DIB
REF PF 44,255

Mr. C. P. C. de Wesselow
Leconfield House
Curzon Street, W.1

SECRET

Sincerely,

J. A. Cimperman
J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

92-126110-167
4/10/188

SECRET

DRS
No. 273

20th June, 1952.

ENCL. —

Mc 21 JUN 1952

TO *B2B.*

REF *PF 44,255.*

My dear

In reply to your letter 3970-100-484 of 4.6.52
and to MI5's reply of 14.6.52 (PF.44255/B.2.B/DJJ),
I regret to say that we have no further information on
HIVOSS to add to our letter No. 251 of 24.6.48 to

Yours

CTH

for C.

American Embassy,
1, Grosvenor Square,
London W.1

Copy:

Miss E. McBarnet,
M.I.5

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PC 1/26
220/6
200/1/23
220/6/152

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SECRET

103-

Copies for: L.212/896
 P.F. 47638 KATZ
 P.F. 11529/Y GUTMAN
 P.F. 704237 RIEWUSCH

P.F. 44255/B.2.B/DJJ.

14th June, 1952.

Dear Mr. O'Brien,

Would you please refer to your letter of 4th June, 1952,
 No. 3970/100/484.

We regret that we have no more information than you have about
 Maxime RIVOSS or Max RIEWUSCH.

Regarding Rolf KATZ, we have nothing to add to the information
 already in your possession about him. A number of letters from Rolf KATZ
 were found among BURGESS' correspondence. These letters are dated from
 March to July, 1937, and all seem to relate to some kind of financial reports
 which were being made by KATZ.

We have the following information about Dr. Boris RONIGER:

Born: 1st August 1896 in Odessa.
 Nationality: Czech, formerly Austrian.
 Languages: Speaks German, French, Russian; some
 Polish, Czech, Spanish and English.
 Documents: Czech passport No. 805/34 issued at Gablonz,
 Sudetenland on 27.9.34.
 Issued in London with Czech passport No. 211741
 on 2.4.42.
 Arrived U.K.: 22nd November, 1938.
 Left U.K.: 28th June, 1945.
 Re-entered U.K.: 3rd September, 1945.

RONIGER arrived at Dover on 22nd November, 1938, from Calais.
 In August, 1939, he was living at 9, Polstead Road, Oxford. In 1940 the
 Czech Refugee Trust Fund reported that RONIGER had come to the U.K. from
 Switzerland where he had been working for various newspapers. The Swiss
 authorities had refused him an extension of permission to stay in Switzerland
 as his right of domicile was in Gablonz, Sudetenland. Since arriving in the
 U.K. he was said to be suffering from persecution mania, and had given contra-
 dictory accounts of his past history.

In 1942 he was living at 70, Portland Road, Oxford.

In 1943 he stated that he had been previously employed as a
 research worker by the Czech Government.

In November, 1944, he advertised in the 'Times' for whole or
 part-time employment as "an expert on Russian military, political and
 economic questions". His address then was 103, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

In June, 1945, he was living at 7, Lancaster Grove, London, N.W.3.
 In this month we received a vetting enquiry from the U.S.T.A.A.F. regarding
 his employment with the Ninth Disarmament Command in Germany. We replied
 that we had no adverse security trace of him.

/In August, 1946,

KOK/28
19/6/52**SECRET**

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SECRET

In August, 1946, we again vetted him when he applied for employment as occasional part-time lecturer with the Control Commission for Austria and Germany. He was then, as in November, 1944, living at 103 Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

In November, 1947, he was living at 40, Portland Road, Oxford.

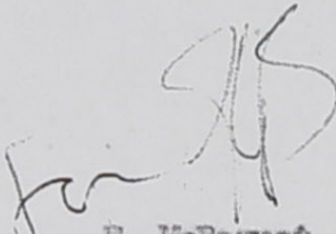
In June, 1948, [redacted] informed us that RONIGER was said to have played a part in the Comintern in its early stages in Berlin and to have been a member of the "faction Rolf and Boris", a faction noted for its ultra-leftist views.

Our latest information about this man is dated February, 1950, when we vetted him yet again, this time for the post of civilian lecturer to H.M. Forces on behalf of the Oxford University Delegation for Extra Mural Studies. At this time he was living at 40, Portland Road, Oxford.

We have written to the Oxford Police in quest of further information about RONIGER, and will write to you again when we hear from them.

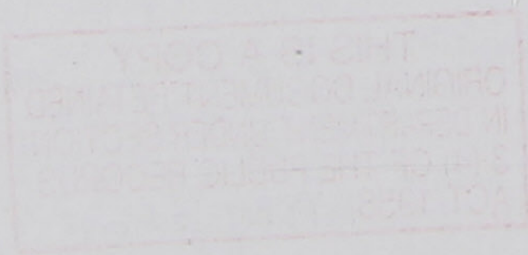
With reference to the antepenultimate paragraph of your letter, we have no further information about the Lottish Jew.

Yours sincerely,


E. McBarnet.

J.P. O'Brien, Esq.,
American Embassy.

DJJ/BCW.



ET

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1
June 4, 1952

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

No. 3970-100-484

Dear Mr. Marriott,

Re: Maxime RIVOSS, with aliases:
Maksims RIVOSS, Maksin RIVOSH,
Maxim RIVOSH

ENCL. 4 pages

Rec - 6 JUN 1952

TO B-1/B2/B

REF PF 44255

We have been advised that one RIEWUSCH, first name believed to be Max, went to New York in 1940 or 1941, as a political refugee from France, and was last seen in New York City in 1942. He was suspected of having been a salaried agent of the Comintern and was reported as having associated with one Rolf KATZ and one Boris RONIGER in the faction referred to as "Rolf and Boris," a Comintern operation. Prior to 1933, RIEWUSCH had lived in Berlin, but after that, went to Paris where he opened a Hungarian restaurant in the St. Germaine quarter.

We do have references on Boris RONIGER to the effect that he was reportedly a part of the Comintern faction, "Rolf and Boris" and connected with the Comintern in its initial stages. As of 1944, he was believed to be teaching at Oxford (presumably Oxford University, Oxford, England) and allegedly a mental case.

With regard to Rolf KATZ, our files reveal a report listing Rolf KATZ of Germany as an alleged Comintern functionary, head of a faction called "Rolf and Boris." He was alleged to have been living in New York as a broker or banker and violently opposed to Communism as of May, 1948.

Our files also contain considerable information regarding one Rudolf KATZ, also known as Rodolfo KATZ and Rolf KATZ, most of which was developed during the MacLEAN-BURGESS investigation. This person, you will note, was born on May 6, 1899, at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. He joined the Communist Party in July, 1921, arrived in England in September, 1936, and was instructed to leave in May, 1940. He actually left England on June 15, 1940.

You are also referred to my No. 3763 of January 9, 1952, which enclosed a memorandum on Joseph WALDEN, with aliases, your reference PF.48771/B.2.b/MW. The true identity of WALDEN has never been established. You will note that, in this memorandum, investigation by the Shanghai Municipal Police revealed

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that, upon his arrival in Shanghai on August 6, 1933, WALDEN registered at the Bureau of Passports as Maksims RIVOSS, born December 21, 1894, at Terbata, Latvia. Investigation also reflected that WALDEN had possibly assumed the name of a Latvian, Maxim RIVOSH, also spelled RIVOSS, born December 25, 1884 at Dorpat, Latvia, who was issued Latvian Passport No. 008653, on May 15, 1930.

The Bureau has located and interviewed a Maxime RIVOSS, New York City, who furnished the following information:

About 1935, he was questioned by the Latvian Consulate in Paris and the Paris Police concerning his passport, which, he was informed, had been used by someone in China in 1933 or 1934. The Paris Police had shown him a picture of an individual whose name he could not recall who had been arrested in Shanghai in 1933 or 1934 for espionage. This person had been using the name of RIVOSS and a passport corresponding to his own. RIVOSS denied, however, ever being in the Far East or knowing the arrested person.

The passport in question, which he had at that time and the number of which he could not recall, was then taken by the Latvian Consul and a new passport was issued to him on July 11, 1936, No. 004086K, which he had in his possession and which was his present passport. He stated that he was a political refugee and did not need a new passport visa since Latvia had been taken over by the Russians, and the United States did not recognize the present Latvian Government.

RIVOSS was questioned concerning his background and advised that he was born Maksime RIVOSS on December 22, 1894 in Yuryev, Estonia, of Latvian parents. This town later had its name changed to Tartu when it became a part of Russia. Since his parents were Latvian, he claims Latvian citizenship. He also stated that another Latvian derivation of his name is Maksims RIVOSS, which appeared on his present passport. These were the only names he had ever used. However, he stated that the Latvian pronunciation might lead to his name being spelled RIVOSH.

RIVOSS stated that when he was approximately 13 years old he went to Germany, which was considered the economic and cultural center of the Europe in which he lived and where he spent much of his time until the coming of Hitler. In Germany he received his schooling by private tutoring for five years and then went to Switzerland about 1913. There he attended the Minerva School, Dr. Husmanns School, and the University of Zurich, from which he

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graduated in about 1924. His father and mother also were in Switzerland during this time. While in Germany, he traveled on a Russian Imperial Passport, since Latvia had been taken over by the Russians, and did not receive his independent status again until 1919.

After his schooling in 1924, he entered the economics profession and worked in industry mainly for his brother-in-law, Mr. Zelman VOLPERT, who owned the largest match company in Latvia and in that part of Europe called the Balkan Match Company, which was sold in the early 1930's to the Kruger Company, a large German concern.

From 1924 to 1934, he spent his time in Latvia, Lithuania, and Germany. His trips to Germany were for the purpose of making economic studies for his fairly well-to-do brother-in-law so that he could invest his money. RIVOSS added that Germany at that time was a very unstable country after having been through World War I, and investors usually could make greater profits in an unstable country, rather than a stable one.

RIVOSS stated that in about 1933 or 1934 he left Germany on a three-day trip to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to visit Ari GOLDBERG, a friend of his from Germany who had left Germany because of the growing power of Hitler and the Nazi Party. GOLDBERG was an engineer in Germany who later, with his wife, went to Palestine, where he is now a City Engineer for Tel Aviv. He last heard from GOLDBERG about one year ago when he received a post card from him.

While in Prague on his visit, RIVOSS stayed in a large rooming house where the GOLDBERGS and numerous other refugees from Germany were also staying. After being in Prague for several days, he discovered that he could not find his passport and after searching his room thoroughly, went to the Police Station and reported the loss. After returning several hours later, he found his passport in either his clothes or dresser, where he knew he had previously looked. RIVOSS was not sure exactly where he located the passport. However, he knew it was not in a place where he possibly could have overlooked it.

He never thought more about the incident until he was later told of the person in Shanghai who was using his passport. RIVOSS had no idea who might have taken the passport since he knew of no one else in Prague, except the GOLDBERGS. RIVOSS stated that, while staying in the rooming house everyone was very friendly, since most of the roomers had left Germany or were sympathetic to those who had left Germany and people were constantly going into each other's rooms holding friendly conversations.

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- 3 -

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After his trip to Prague, RIVOSS returned to Germany, but soon after in 1934 left and went to Paris, where he bought a restaurant called the Euberge Hogroise, which meant Hungarian restaurant in English and which was located on Rue Nazarine in Paris. He successfully ran this business until June, 1940, when he left France just a few days prior to the taking over of that country by the Germans.

In order to leave France, he had succeeded in obtaining Haitian and Portuguese visas to help effect his departure. He then went to Casablanca and entered the United States on April 22, 1941, arriving on the "Marquis de Comillas."

RIVOSS stated that his wife died about five years after arriving in the United States. Her name was Rachel KOTLER, born about 1900 in Leningrad, Russia. He married her in approximately 1933 in Lithuania. His brother-in-law, Zelman VOLPERT, also went to the United States and now operates a leather business at 705 West End Avenue, New York City.

Immigration records show that Maxime RIVOSS entered the United States on April 22, 1941. He was then listed as being 46 years of age, an economist and a citizen of Latvia, and born at Tartu, Estonia. He is described as follows:

Name:	Maxime RIVOSS
Aliases:	Maksims RIVOSS, Maksin RIVOSH, Maxim RIVOSH
Age:	56
Date of birth:	December 22, 1894
Place of birth:	Yuryev, Estonia or Tartu, Estonia
Height:	5' 8"
Build:	slim
Weight:	140 pounds
Hair:	dark, turning gray; high forehead
Eyes:	dark gray
Complexion:	sallow.

With reference to [RIEWUSCH] ^{PP 704237.} we have been informed he was born about 1901, and was of Latvian descent. He spoke fluent Latvian, German, French, English, some Hungarian, and possibly other languages. In 1942, he was described as being approximately 5' 9", medium to slender build, dark grayish hair, combed straight back and balding in front, clean-shaven, wearing thick-lens glasses and married to a woman of Hungarian descent, who was stated as being rather corpulent with dyed blonde hair.

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PF116290

Extracted for GUTMAN

You will also note that on July 11, 1947, No. 8362, you asked the Bureau if its sources had any knowledge of an O.G.P.U. ^{agent} a Hungarian journalist in Paris in 1933-1934 possibly called GUTMAN. This person recruited an agent in the French Foreign Office who supplied political, military and aviation information. In 1934, this journalist was, according to KRIVITSKY, responsible for a newspaper connected with the Paris Bourse. His chief was a Lettish Jew who lived at Passy with his wife.

You will thus note there are several points in the above information concerning RIEWUSCH which tie in with the known background of RIVOSS.

Extracted for
PF 47638, KATZ
L/12/296, RONIGER

The Bureau would be interested in any information you may have concerning the background and activities, particularly employment, residences and associates of Maxime RIVOSS, Max RIEWUSCH, Rolf KATZ and Boris RONIGER. We would also be interested in any additional information you might have concerning the person described as a Lettish Jew who lived at Passy with his wife, and who was supposed to have been the Chief of an O.G.P.U. agent described as a Hungarian journalist in Paris in 1933-1934.

For the additional information of MI-6, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum on Joseph WALDEN, with aliases.

It may be noted that our Paris representative is directing similar requests to his colleagues for information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Philip O'Brien
J. Philip O'Brien
Assistant Legal Attache

Mr. John H. Marriott
Leconfield House
Curzon Street
London, W. 1

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101a

Copies on PF.44255 WALDEN ✓
PF.44713 RHODES
PF.69597 VINOGRADOV

7th February, 1952.

PF. 66965/B. 2. b/ASM

Dear

Please refer to your letters No.s 3763, 3764 and 3765 all of 9th January 1952.

Alexander FOOTE has been interviewed and asked for any details he can supply concerning Joseph WALDEN, Peter RHODES and Konstantin VINOGRADOV.

FOOTE states that all the above persons are unknown to him.

Yours sincerely,

A.S. Martin.

J.A. Cimperman Esq.,
American Embassy.

/IVLM

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7252

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S. Form 81

EXTRACT.

106a

Extract for File No.: PF. 44255 Name: WALDEN

Original in File No.: PF. 66965 Serial: 361a Receipt Date:

Original from: B. 2. b Note Under Ref.: Dated: 6. 2. 52

Extracted on: 7. 2. 52 by: NLM Section: B2b

Accompanied by Mr. Reed I today met Alexander FOOTE....
I showed FOOTE photographs of the following persons:

....

Joseph WALDEN

...

FOOTE said that none of the above persons was known to him.....

✓ 10/12/52
B2b/1/1/1/52
7252

Copy for PF.69,597.
Copy for PF.44,255.
Copy for PF.44,713.
Letter Book.

99a

359.

B.2.D. Mr. Reed.

The F.B.I. want us to ask FOOTE if he has any information on: (1) VINOGRADOV, of the recent Swedish spy case. (PF.69,597 attached). (2) Joseph WALDEN, a Soviet agent in Shanghai in 1935 (PF.44,255 attached). (3) Peter RHODES, a contact of the Soviet agent Jacob GOLOS in America in 1941 and 1942. (PF.44,713 attached).

FOOTE may conceivably know something about RHODES - the Spanish civil war and the British Communist Party in the 1930s being the link - but there seems to be no apparent reason why he should know anything about the other two.

Will you please consider writing to Cimperman on the lines of your letter at 341a in FOOTE's PF.

B.2.B.
26.1.52.

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 G.B. 184.
 22/1/52.
 8487
 98a

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
 1, Grosvenor Square
 London, W. 1

ENCL January 9, 1952

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

No. 3763

Dear Mr. Martin,

Copy at
 24A
 P.F. 44255
 Joseph Walden

There is attached a copy of a memorandum on Joseph WALDEN, with aliases, who has been the Subject of previous correspondence with your office, your reference PF.48771/B.2.b/MW, your letter dated July 15, 1950.

The Bureau is presently conducting an investigation for the purpose of determining whether WALDEN ever entered the United States and, if so, to further determine his present whereabouts and activities. As you recall, WALDEN was apparently the resident director and/or paymaster of an espionage group operating in China during the early 1930's.

As the result of the Bureau's investigation, information was developed that [Richard SORGE] was known to WALDEN at least by name, and further, it appears that individuals known by the following true or cover names were among those involved with WALDEN in his espionage activities:

ABRAMSON
 ALBERT
 ANDEA
 BENNET
 CARMEN
 CHARLEY
 EDDRA
 LLOYD
 MAX
 MOMER
 NIGRIT
 NIKI
 PAUL
 PAULEVSKY

EDWARD
 GERHARD
 HARRY
 HENRY
 KAWAI
 KEO
 LENA
 RAMSAY (known alias of
 Richard SORGE)
 SATO
 SORGE
 TEO
 URS, URZ, URSULA (URZULA)
 ZHULIK

In addition to the above names, the following are believed to be true or cover names of individuals apparently involved with WALDEN in espionage, but where the spelling of the name in translation from the Russian, or other language involved, is questionable:

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99.8 R4
 22/1-52
 18/159

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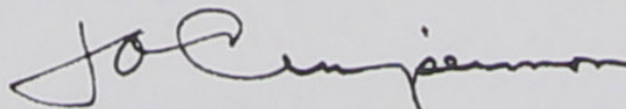
ANATO
ARIOSHI
BLAKE (or BLACK)
BRUHSTATTER
BRUN (possibly BRUNN or BRAUN)
DEZOR
ELI (IGAVNOVILI or EGAVNOVILI)
CHAN Johnson
HARRISON (or GARRISON)
HEIDI (or GEIDA)
INTELL (possibly Intelli, a cover name
of MIYAGI Yotoku)
LAFFENHOLZ (LAUFENHOLZ)
O'CONNEL
PLUT
SAM
SCHIELSBERG (or SCHULZBERG, SCHILSBERG)
SEPTIN
SHENG (or SHANG)
SUNG Khlatok (or Khlatok SUNG)
VERMILLER (or WEHRMILLER)
TSAINAGA.

pg 124 15/2/52.

PF 66,965.

Could you kindly arrange to have [Alexander FOOTE] interviewed for any details he can furnish regarding the true identity, activities, and present whereabouts of WALDEN and, at the same time, exhibit to him WALDEN's photographs, copies of which you already have in your files.

Sincerely yours,



J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

Enclosure

Mr. A. S. Martin
Leconfield House
Curzon Street
London, W. 1

- 2 -

Copy in PF 87,408 - SORGE - Richard.

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. MAY 2008

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

RE: JOSEPH WALDEN, was.,
 Abraham, Abram
 Abramov, Karl Gartman,
 Golif, K. Hartman,
 Karpouhovitch, Eusey Karpuhovich,
 Laurence, Lorens,
 Dr. Maksime, Dr. Maksin,
 Purgansky, Maksin Rivosch,
 Dr. Max Rivosch, Phil M. Rivosch,
 Maxim Rivosch, Rivosch-Walden,
 Makims Rivosch, Dr. Maksim Rivosch,
 Maksims Rivosch, Dr. Max Rivosch,
 Valden, Walden-Krivosch
 Waltman
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Records of the Shanghai Municipal Police reveal that on May 4, 1935, the Woosung-Shanghai Defense Commissioners Headquarters, China, received a telegram from the Chinese Nationalists Field Headquarters at Wuchang ordering the arrest of two Communists who were alleged to be en route from Hankow to Shanghai. One of the Communists was known as Miss Tseng Chih-shih. Upon Tseng's arrival in Shanghai, she was observed to register at the Oriental Hotel. During the afternoon of May 4, 1935, a male Chinese was observed entering the hotel room occupied by Tseng. After leaving the hotel he became aware that he was being surveilled and took flight, but after a short chase was apprehended. He identified himself as Lu Hai-fang and admitted he was a Communist. Lu upon questioning advised he was to meet a foreign Communist on the following day at 7:00 P. M.

On May 5, 1935, Lu, in the company of police, proceeded to the place of rendezvous and pointed out a man whom he described as the Chief Communications Officer of the Chinese Communist Party. The foreigner was arrested and among the documents found in his possession were four passports, two of them French, one Czechoslovakian, and one Chinese. It was later learned from the Soviet Consulate General at Shanghai, that the passports had allegedly been stolen from the Soviet Consulate during the period May 3-5, 1935. The arrested foreigner refused to divulge his name, address or nationality and denied that he was connected with Communism or subversive activities. The foreigner gave conflicting stories as to the source of the four passports. The foreigner was interrogated after his arrest but to all questions he replied, "I do not know."

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On June 1, 1935, at a hearing before the Kiangsu High Court the foreigner broke his long silence and declared that his name was Joseph Walden and that he was a French subject born in Hurlus, Department of the Marne, France, on December 6, 1895. The case was adjourned to June 3, 1935, to enable the French Consulate authorities to consider this claim to French citizenship. The French Consulate General advised by letter dated June 19, 1935, that particulars of nationality given by the person claiming his name as Joseph Walden had been found to be false after inquiries in France had been made and therefore the Consulate General could not claim Walden as a French citizen.

On June 20, 1935, the foreigner was remanded to the Chinese Public Safety Bureau for trial by the High Court of Hupeh in Hankow on charges of Communist activities and military espionage. In November, 1935, Walden was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the High Court of Hupeh. He was released in November, 1937, (also reported as July, 1938) following the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. It was reported that the Chinese Government considered exchanging Walden for an unnamed Chinese agent held by the Soviet Government; however, it is not known that such an exchange was ever effected.

After the conviction and imprisonment of Walden by the Chinese authorities, the Shanghai Municipal Police continued its investigation in an effort to identify Walden. Although more was learned about his associates and activities, his true identity was never established. In August, 1935, over two months after Walden's arrest, it was learned from his former servant, who recognized a photograph of Walden in a newspaper, that Walden had been living in Apartment #5, 1986 Avenue Joffre, with a woman under the name of "Dr. and Mrs. Maksin Rivosh." It was reported that Mrs. Rivosh had been in the maternity ward of a hospital at the time of Walden's arrest. As soon as she could, after her confinement, she had gone to their apartment, and, according to the servant, destroyed letters and documents. The true identity of this woman and her whereabouts were apparently never revealed by the Shanghai Municipal Police investigation.

It was learned that Walden had also occupied an office at 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The investigation by the Shanghai Municipal Police, further revealed that upon his arrival in Shanghai on August 6, 1933, Walden had completed a registration form at the Bureau of Passports, Shanghai, declaring that his name was Maksims Rivoss, born December 21, 1894, at Terbata (the Latvian name for the Estonia City, Tartu.)

- 2 -

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

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SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

Inquiry of the Finnish Consulate General, then responsible for Latvian Consular Affairs in Shanghai, and other investigation by the Shanghai Municipal Police strongly indicated that Walden had assumed the name of a Latvian, Marim Rivosh, also spelled Rivoss, who was born December 25, 1884, at Dorpat, Latvia, and who was issued a Latvian passport, number 008653, on May 15, 1930.

Records of the Shanghai Municipal Police reveal a number of letters and notes were found on the person of Walden at the time of his arrest. A review of these documents and interrogation of Walden revealed he was well versed in the Russian, English, French and German languages. He apparently knew some Chinese as well. His whereabouts since his release from prison in 1937 or 1938 are unknown.

- 3 -

SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

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ACT 1958. MAY 2008

97A

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. June 2008

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 314 OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

96A

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. June 2008

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 8(a) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

of 7th November, 1951.

Dear [redacted]

Reference our [redacted] of 28.9.51.

I have at last seen the letter of 16.10.51 from
on the subject of Harvey
Gail DUNCAN; this makes the following points:-

- (a) that the DUNCAN matter has been discussed in WASHINGTON with your representative and it has been suggested that you should pursue the matter with the FBI through your representative.
- (b) that your WASHINGTON representative has already passed on to you a request from the FBI that DUNCAN be interviewed on his knowledge of
 - (i) Communists and/or Soviet espionage activities of BRINSON and LEMCKE in CHINA, U.S.A., etc.
 - (ii) the espionage activities of any of the persons involved in the Joseph WALDEN Escape Plot of 1935 (see photostat copy of FBI report 3161 attached to my letter under reference.)

Yours sincerely,

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ACT 1958. June 2008

H.O. 16./11.46.

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IN SEPARATE UNDER RECORDS
SECTION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

95A

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. June 2008.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 3 (4) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

8815.

94a

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTONSECRET

3900

PF.449

ENCL _____

To : Director General

Subject : Harvey Gail DUNCAN

23 OCT 1951

TO 052

25/10

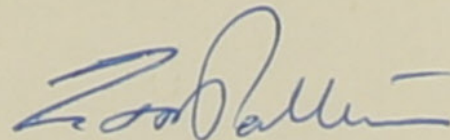
REF _____

NZ in our
scheduleAsked for by
telephone.

25.10.51

Would you please refer to the local
S.I.S. representative's letter to his Headquarters
no. 3350 of 16th October, 1951 regarding Eugene
BRINSON and Harvey Gail DUNCAN.

The F.B.I. would be grateful if you could
possibly arrange for DUNCAN to be interviewed in
order to find out what he knows about the Soviet
espionage activities of Eugene BRINSON and Carl
LEMCKE in China, U.S.A. or elsewhere. They
would also very much like to know whether he has
any information about the espionage activities
of any of the people involved in the Joseph Walden
Escape Plot in 1935.



G. T. D. Patterson

October 18th, 1951

W. B. 28/10/51
81.10.51

Shanghai 26. 1. 1949.	DUNCAN.
Previously travelled on Bombay Passport No 135993. 218 1944.	Harvey Gale.
London England in 1905.	43
British Subject Citizen of the U.K. and Colonies	
C 279863.	
B.E. China U.S.A Egypt Iraq Iran Siam Burma All Countries in Europe.	

BOX No 500,
PARLIAMENT STREET B.O.,
LONDON, S.W.1.

REQUEST FOR PASSPORT OR PERMIT PAPERS.

PASSPORT AND PERMIT OFFICE,
DARTMOUTH STREET, S.W.1.

May we please borrow:—LATEST PASSPORT FILE ☒ LATEST PERMIT FILE ☐
(Mark item(s) required.)

for the following:—

OUR FILE No.: P.F. 44255.

SURNAME: DUNCAN

CHRISTIAN NAMES: Harvey Gale.

PLACE AND DATE
OF BIRTH: 29.11.1905.

PROFESSION: Employed by LEVER Bros.

ADDRESS: 95 Walton Street, S.W.3. — KNI. 2966

*PARTICULARS OF

TRAVEL ABROAD: 24.10.44 Arrived Liverpool from Bombay.

*NUMBER AND DATE

OF PASSPORT: (1944) British/Indian Passport No. 135993. issued
Bombay.

Section...B.2.b.....

Signature...

Date...19.10.51.

* Where known.

S. Form 101/2000/rev. 6.50

Please see
Copy of Consular record
for Shanghai.

C 279863/29

Attached
OK

12/10/51
31/10/51

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ACT 1958. June 2008

92a

A. F. 44255/B. 2. b. /FMS

19th October, 1951.

Dear [redacted]

In [redacted] absence on leave I am writing to thank you for your letter under the above reference of 20th September, 1951, with which you enclosed a copy of the F.B.I. report on BRINSON and a copy of the letter from C.I.A., No. 1045 of 10.6.48. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, you did send us a copy of your reply to the C.I.A. letter attached to your letter to us of 27th August, 1951.

I will let [redacted] see these papers when he returns. Presumably however, there is no action we can take until such time as we hear from the F.B.I.

Yours sincerely,

F. L. Small.

A.S/VBJ

Copy in R.F. 150, 159.
BRINSON.

W. J. Sel
19.10.51

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ACT 1958. June 2008.

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IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
5 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

dated 28th September 1951

Dear

Reference your PF.44255/B2b/NH of 10.9.51.

As requested I am attaching to this letter a copy of the F.B.I. report on BRINSON and a copy of letter No.1045 which you will note was originally addressed to Hollis.

I should be grateful if you would keep me informed of the progress of the case since presumably FBI will now be contacting you direct as the result of my passing the information contained in your PF.44255/B2b of 28.8.51 to with the suggestion that this case now appears to fall within your jurisdiction.

Incidentally, would you confirm that you did receive our reply to 1045 of 10.6.48 attached to my of 27.8.51 as I see from my letter I said that a "copy was sent to you at the time".

Yours sincerely,

ENCL As 450
 29 SEP 1951
 TO B2B
 REF PF. 44255

B2B 14/9.

Copies in P.F. 150,139.
 BRINSON.
 P.F. 70,184.
 NH45.

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 3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
 ACT 1958. MAY 2008

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3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

19th June 1951

EUGENE BRINSON, wa.
Eugene McNair Brinson

The files of a Government Agency reflect the following information concerning the captioned individual:

The files reflect a letter dated October 24, 1928 from Eugene Brinson in which he stated that in 1914 his stepfather, Roy Ruskin, his mother, brother and himself had secured a passport to China and that from 1917 to 1918 his stepfather had been connected with the Censor Bureau at Manila, Philippine Islands. Brinson stated that after that date, his family returned to China and lived there for sometime while his stepfather was associated with the American Consulate, where a Mr. Norman Allmon was acting consul in an economic capacity. In the letter it was indicated in 1925 his stepfather's name was changed from Ruskin to McNair in accordance with a stipulation in the will of a relative of his stepfather, which stipulation stated that upon the change of his name, part of the estate would go to his stepfather. He indicated that the passport had been issued in 1914 to his stepfather and mother under the name of Ruskin and it included his own name. It is to be noted that the Subject does not indicate whether the name of Eugene Brinson or Eugene Ruskin was the name of the Subject included in the passport for 1914.

Files reflect that the Subject was issued passport 646254 on November 1, 1928 following the submission of an application dated October 23, 1928. In the application the Subject stated that he was born March 23, 1905 at Valdosta, Georgia. He listed in this application as his stepfather Roy P. McNair, born at Mallory, Georgia, and who at that time was residing at Shanghai, China. He indicated that he was sixteen years old in 1921 when he returned to the United States from China and that during this time his stepfather was in the consular service in China. He gave as his address 635 Hillsborough Street, Oakland, California. He named as his mother Jennie B. McNair. Subject indicated that his last passport had been issued at Washington, D. C. in 1914 and that the purpose of the passport was to visit China, Japan, Burma and Siam on business to establish a rug factory for himself. He gave his occupation as student. On March 16, 1929 he made application to register the above passport at Tsinanfu, China and at the time stated that his father was Alton H. Brinson, born at Valdosta, Georgia, July 22, 1876. He indicated that he had resided in the United States from 1921 to 1928 and before that from 1905 to 1914. His legal address was listed as 202 East 55th Street, Savannah, Georgia. In the latter application he stated that he had resided at the following places:

Taianfu, Shantung, December, 1914 to September, 1916; Peking from June, 1919 to December, 1919; Tsinanfu from December, 1919 to July 1921; Shanghai September, 1916 to June, 1917.

He indicated that he left the United States for the last time on November 8, 1928 and has resided at Shanghai since December 15, 1928. Subject gave as a person to be notified in case of emergency Mrs. Jennie B McNair, residing at Tsinanfu, Shanghai.

The file contains a letter which is undated, but is postmarked May 27, 1931, apparently written by the Subject in which he states he was leaving for China in June, 1931 and asked the procedure required in renewing his passport. His address at the time was 117 North 13th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania. Brinson requested that his passport be sent to himself in care of Mr. R.P. McNair, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, Vancouver, British Columbia. His passport was renewed on June 10, 1931. On July 26, 1932, the Subject registered his passport at the consulate in Shanghai, China and this time stated that he was a "student at home."

/On September ...

1941 June 1931

WILLIAM BRIDGES, was.
Eugene William Bridges

The files of a Government Agency reflect the following information concerning the captioned individual:

The files reflect a letter dated October 21, 1938 from Eugene Bridges in which he stated that in 1911 his stepfather, Roy McKinn, his mother, brother and himself had secured a passport to China and that from 1917 to 1928 his stepfather had been connected with the General Bureau at Shanghai, China, and that after that date, his family returned to China and lived there for some time while his stepfather was associated with the American Consulate, where a Mr. Norman Wilson was acting as an economic advisor. In the letter it was indicated in 1925 his stepfather's name was changed from William to McKinn in accordance with a stipulation in the will of a relative of his stepfather, which stipulation stated that upon the change of his name, part of the estate would go to his stepfather. The indicated that the passport had been issued in 1914 to his father and mother under the name of William and it included his own name. It is to be noted that the subject does not indicate whether the name of Eugene Bridges or Eugene McKinn was the name of the subject included in the passport for 1914.

Files reflect that the subject was issued passport 6102A on November 1, 1928 following the submission of an application dated October 25, 1928. In the application the subject stated that he was born March 25, 1905 at Valdosta, Georgia. He listed in this application as his stepfather Roy A. McKinn, born at Milledgeville, Georgia, and who at that time was residing at Shanghai, China. He indicated that he was sixteen years old in 1914 when he returned to the United States from China and that during this time his stepfather was in the consular service in China. He gave as his address 655 Hildeborough Street, Oakland, California. He named as his mother Jennie B. McKinn. Ship of indicated that his last passport had been issued at Washington, D. C. in 1914 and that the purpose of the passport was to visit China, Japan, Burma and Siam on business to establish a rubber factory for himself. He gave his occupation as a student. On March 16, 1929 he made application to register the above passport at Pusan, China and at the time stated that his father was William H. Bridges, born at Valdosta, Georgia, July 22, 1876. He indicated that he had resided in the United States from 1921 to 1930 and before that from 1905 to 1914. His last address was listed as 308 East 55th Street, Savannah, Georgia. In the latter application he stated that he had resided at the following places:

Shanghai, China, December, 1914 to September, 1915; Peking from June, 1915 to December, 1915; Shanghai from December, 1915 to July, 1921; Shanghai, September, 1916 to June, 1917.

He indicated that he left the United States for the last time on November 6, 1928 and had resided at Shanghai since December 15, 1928. Subject gave as a reason for being notified in case of emergency Mrs. Jennie B. McKinn, residing at Shanghai, Shanghai.

The file contains a letter which is undated, but is postmarked May 27, 1931, apparently written by the subject in which he stated he was leaving for China in June, 1931 and asked the procedure required in renewing his passport. His address at the time was 117 North 15th Street, Pusan, Korea. McKinn requested that his passport be sent to himself in care of Mr. R. L. McKinn, General Pacific Steamship Company, Vancouver, British Columbia. His passport was renewed on June 10, 1931. On July 26, 1931, the subject registered his passport at the consulate in Shanghai, China and this time stated that he was a "student at home."

On September 1, 1931
33

- 2 -

On September 17, 1934, the Subject made application to register his passport at the consulate in Shanghai, China and in the application stated he was residing at 49 Winling, Shanghai and was employed by the American Chemical Industries, 49 Route, Winling.

On July 5, 1935 the Subject submitted an application for passport at Shanghai, China. He was issued passport 4141 on July 8, 1935 by the Consul General, Shanghai.

Contained in the file of the Passport Division was a refusal notice dated February 28, 1936 and the reason for the refusal was as follows:

Arrested at Hankow for attempting to free Joseph Walden, who was convicted in August, 1935 of Soviet espionage and sentenced to serve fifteen years.

Also contained in the files was a birth certificate from the Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta, Georgia, showing that the Subject was born March 23, 1905 and that proof of this was submitted on June 26, 1941. His father was listed as Alton Wright Brinson.

By letter dated August 18, 1944 addressed to the Subject at 17 51st Street, Weehawken, New Jersey, the Passport Division advised as follows:

The Passport Division has carefully considered your application for seaman's passport which was filed in New York, but that issuance of same was being declined since it was "necessary to exercise the discretionary power conferred upon the State Department by law and to decline to issue you a passport at this time."

The file contained a letter dated September 12, 1944 which was unsigned and which stated as follows:-

That at the request of Mrs. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division, Department of State, the Subject was interviewed at Washington, D. C. and that at the time Brinson furnished a photostat of the United States court order and letter dated April 10, 1943 from the United States Navy regarding his membership in the Naval Reserve. It was also indicated that Captain H.H. Schultz of the SS Erek Hopkins on May 17, 1943 recommended Subject as capable and efficient. The interviewer stated that the Subject's mother, Mrs. McNair, was a great friend of Ambassador and Mrs. Clarence Gauss, now in Chungking, China. In regard to the court order mentioned above, the file contains a photostatic copy of the official transcription from records of the United States Court for China at Shanghai. This transcription reflects that a court order was filed at Shanghai on June 20, 1941 in the case of the United States of America versus Eugene Brinson under case number 3950 and criminal docket number 1153. The order states that more than five years probationary period has elapsed since the imposition of a jail sentence for a misdemeanor and suspension thereof by the court; it further appeared that Eugene Brinson is a worthy citizen of upright character and therefore it was considered by the court that the suspended sentence cannot be revoked against Eugene Brinson and that he be relieved from liability therein under. The order was signed by Milton J. Helmick.

The document files reflect a telegram from Peiping, China to the State Department dated August 29, 1935, advising that the Legation had sent a telegram to the Consul General at Shanghai and that the Legation had received a telegram from the Consul at Hankow reflecting that early on August 28, 1935, the Chinese police at Hankow, at the request of military headquarters at Wuchow, had arrested Julius C. Lemcke and Eugene Brinson. The latter was said to have passport 4141 issued on July 8, 1935 by the American Consul General at Shanghai. The two men were accused of attempting to aid the escape from jail of Joseph Walden, recently tried for espionage by Chinese authorities. Vice Consul Mitchell, who questioned the two men, stated that Brinson admitted to him that he had acted as an intermediary in attempting to liberate Walden but that Lemcke denied

/all Charges ...

On September 17, 1955, the subject made application to register his passport as the consulate in Shanghai, China and in the application stated he was residing at 47 Winton, Shanghai, and was employed by the American Chemical Industries, 47 Winton, Shanghai.

On July 8, 1955, the subject submitted an application for passport at Shanghai, China. He was issued passport #111 on July 8, 1955 by the Consul General, Shanghai.

Contained in the file of the Passport Division was a refusal notice dated February 28, 1956 and the reason for the refusal was as follows:

Arrested at Hankow for attempting to flee Joseph Walden, who was convicted in August, 1955 of Soviet espionage and sentenced to serve fifteen years.

Also contained in the file was a birth certificate from the Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta, Georgia, showing that the subject was born March 27, 1905 and that proof of this was admitted on June 28, 1944. His father was listed as Milton Wright Brinson.

By letter dated August 18, 1956 addressed to the Director of State Bureau, New Jersey, the Passport Division advised as follows:

The Passport Division has carefully considered your application for a passport which was filed in New York, but that issuance of same was being declined since it was necessary to exercise the discretionary power conferred upon the State Department by law and to decline to issue you a passport at this time.

The file contained a letter dated September 15, 1954 which was unsigned and which stated as follows:-

That at the request of Mrs. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division, Department of State, the subject was interviewed at Washington, D. C. and that at the time Brinson furnished a photograph of the United States court order and letter dated April 10, 1944 from the United States Navy regarding his membership in the Naval Reserve. It was also indicated that Captain H.R. Schultz of the US Navy on May 17, 1945 recommended subject as capable and efficient. The interview stated that the subject's mother, Mrs. McNair, was a great friend of Ambassador and Mrs. Clarence Evans, now in Chungking, China. In regard to the court order mentioned above, the file contains a photostatic copy of the official transcription from records of the United States Court for China at Shanghai. This transcription reflects that a court order was filed at Shanghai on June 20, 1944 in the case of the United States of America versus Eugene Brinson under case number 1955 and criminal docket number 1157. The order states that more than five years probationary period has elapsed since the imposition of a jail sentence for a misdemeanor and suspension thereof by the court; it further requested that Eugene Brinson is a worthy citizen of the United States and therefore it was considered by the court that the suspended sentence should be revoked against Eugene Brinson and that he be relieved from further restraint under. The order was signed by Milton J. Brinson.

The document files reflect a telegram from Beijing, China to the State Department dated March 29, 1955, advising that the Legation had sent a telegram to the Consul General at Shanghai and that the Legation had received a telegram from the Consul at Hankow reflecting that early on August 26, 1955, the Chinese police at Hankow, at the request of military headquarters at Hankow, had arrested Eugene Brinson and Joseph Walden. The latter was said to have passport #111 issued on July 8, 1955 by the American Consul General at Shanghai. The two men were accused of attempting to flee the group from Shanghai. They were tried for espionage by Chinese authorities. Vice Consul McNair, who questioned the two men, stated that Brinson admitted to attempting to flee and that Walden denied being an intermediary in attempting to liberate Walden but that Brinson denied

All Charges...

- 3 -

all charges. The telegram stated that Brinson apparently made some admission to Chinese police and that Consul Jarvis of Hankow had requested Chinese authorities to turn the men over to him with a statement of charges or to release them. It was indicated that Jarvis stated that if the men were released he would have them depart immediately for Shanghai, but that if the Chinese authorities turned the men over to him the charges would be preferred and that he would hold them in the British Consulate jail. The prisoners were turned over to Jarvis and placed in jail. A telegram dated September 1, 1935 to the Secretary of State indicated that the Chinese would charge Brinson and Lemcke with:

1. Conspiring against the Chinese National Government.
2. Attempting to bribe Chinese officials.
3. Attempting to aid a prisoner to escape.

Telegram indicated that a formal complaint was being prepared by the Chinese. The document files indicate that a preliminary hearing was held on September 4 at Hankow at the Consular Court and that the subjects were bound over on the charges above to the United States Court for China and on September 5, they were taken to Shanghai by steamer. The document file reflects that Chinese authorities had accused Lemcke and Brinson, together with Brian Naidis, a foreigner without nationality, of the same charges as related to Joseph Walden's attempted release. Walden was described as a foreigner without nationality and an arrested Communist sentenced to fifteen years in Hupeh high court for espionage. The file reflects too that the Subject and Lemcke were charged by the United States District Attorney with a violation of Section 246, title 18, U. S. C. A. in that they attempted to rescue a prisoner. The prisoners arrived at Shanghai on September 8, being escorted by a United States Marshal and Brinson was released on \$2,500. United States bail bond and Lemcke, unable to remit, was placed in jail. On September 10, bail was reduced for Lemcke to the amount of \$1000 and he was released on payment.

The document files reflect that Brian E. Naidis was tried in Wuchang District Court on October 31, 1935 and on November 1, 1935 was sentenced to two years and two months under Chinese criminal code for the attempted bribe of a public official.

In a complaint sworn to on September 4, 1935 by K. C. Wu Mayor of Hankow, it was charged that Brinson and Lemcke assisted the Communist Party in imperiling the Chinese Government; that they bribed employees of the Chinese National Government and attempted to assist in the escape from jail of an important prisoner. The defendants were represented by C. E. Sherwin, of the firm of Bailey & Perry, solicitors of Hankow, and who was instructed by N.F. Awlman, an attorney of Shanghai who watched the proceedings. The United States Government was represented by Kethan Watson, United States District Attorney for Shanghai. At the preliminary hearing held on September 4, 1935, the prisoners were bound over to the court. Captain Tung Fang-Pai, Chief of Detectives, Public Safety Bureau of Hankow, testified that he had arrested both men and they had come to bribe Chinese authorities, in obtaining the release of Mr. "X" a prominent Communist who had been sentenced to fifteen years. Captain Tung named the officials as Wong Kuo-Tung and Chien Hsin-Ming and that the former was court officer of the Provisional General Headquarters and that the latter was a common employee of the Military Counsel of the Provisional General Headquarters. Captain Tung stated that Wong had received a lot of money from the two men and that the money had been confiscated by the Chinese Government. He stated that \$12,000 Chinese dollars had already been seized, all from Wong, and that the confession of the Chinese had implicated Lemcke and Brinson. At the preliminary hearing it was noted that the defendants were allowed to put questions to the Captain of Detectives. When questioned by Lemcke as to how he had gotten such information and if he had been seen before, the Captain of Detectives stated that his men had followed Brinson and Lemcke from Shanghai to Hankow and that Brinson was the one who bribed Wong.

In the report of the Director of Public Safety Bureau, it was indicated that five men had been arrested. Brinson, Lemcke, Naidis and two Chinese on August 28, 1935 and that the bribes were made at the Navy Y.M.C.A. and at the Central Hotel. The report stated that Walden was the plenipotentiary in the

/Far East ...

all charges. The telegram stated that Brinson apparently made some admission to Chinese police and that Consul Jarvis of Hankow had requested Chinese authorities to turn the men over to him with a statement of charges or to release them. It was indicated that Jarvis stated that if the men were released he would have them kept immediately for Shanghai, but that if the Chinese authorities turned the men over to him the charges would be preferred and that he would hold them in the British Consulate Jail. The prisoners were turned over to Jarvis and placed in jail. A telegram dated September 1, 1935 to the Secretary of State indicated that the Chinese would charge Brinson and Lemcke with:

1. Conspiracy against the Chinese National Government.
2. Attempting to bribe Chinese officials.
3. Attempting to aid a prisoner to escape.

Telegram dated September 1, 1935 stated that a formal complaint was being prepared by the Chinese. The document files indicate that a preliminary hearing was held on September 4 at Hankow at the Consular Court and that the witnesses were bound over on the charges above to the United States Court for China and on September 5 they were taken to Shanghai by steamer. The document file reflects that Chinese authorities had accused Lemcke and Brinson, together with Wen Hailia, a foreigner without nationality, of the same charges as related to Wen Hailia's attempted release. Wen Hailia was described as a foreigner without nationality and an arrested Communist sentenced to fifteen years in Hubei High Court for espionage. The file reflects too that the subject and Lemcke were charged by the United States District Attorney with a violation of Section 238, Title 18, U. S. C. A. in that they attempted to rescue a prisoner. The prisoners arrived at Shanghai on September 8, being escorted by a United States Marshal and Brinson was released on \$2,500. United States bail bond and Lemcke, unable to remit, was placed in jail. On September 10, bail was reduced for Lemcke to the amount of \$1000 and he was released on payment.

The document files reflect that Wen Hailia was tried in Wuhan District Court on October 31, 1935 and on November 1, 1935 was sentenced to two years and two months under Chinese criminal code for the attempted bribe of a public official.

In a complaint sworn to on September 4, 1935 by K. G. W. Mayor of Hankow, it was charged that Brinson and Lemcke assisted the Communist Party in importing the Chinese Government; that they bribed employees of the Chinese National Government and attempted to assist in the escape from jail of an important prisoner. The defendants were represented by C. S. Sherrin, of the firm of Bailey & Perry, solicitors of Hankow, and who was instructed by N. T. Whitely, an attorney of Shanghai who watched the proceedings. The United States Government was represented by Nathan Watson, United States District Attorney for Shanghai. At the preliminary hearing held on September 4, 1935, the prisoners were bound over to the court. Captain T. H. Yang, Chief of Detectives, Public Safety Bureau of Hankow, testified that he had arrested both men and they had come to bribe Chinese authorities, in obtaining the release of Mr. "X", a prominent Communist who had been sentenced to fifteen years. Captain Yang named the officials as Wong Kuo-Tung and Chien Hui-Tung and that the latter was a court officer of the Provisional General Headquarters and that the latter was a common employee of the Military Council of the Provisional General Headquarters. Captain Yang stated that Wong had received a lot of money from the two men and that the money had been confiscated by the Chinese Government. He stated that \$12,000 Chinese dollars had already been seized, all from Wong, and that the confession of the Chinese had implicated Lemcke and Brinson. At the preliminary hearing it was noted that the defendants were allowed to put questions to the Captain of Detectives. When questioned by Lemcke as to how he had gotten such information and if he had been seen before, the Captain of Detectives stated that his men had followed Brinson and Lemcke from Shanghai to Hankow and that Brinson was the one who bribed Wong.

In the report of the Director of Public Safety Bureau, it was indicated that five men had been arrested. Brinson, Lemcke, Wen Hailia and two Chinese on August 28, 1935 and that the bribes were made at the Nanyang Hotel and at the General Hotel. The report stated that Wen Hailia was the intermediary in the

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Far East for the Communist Party and that Walden had been mentioned in depositions taken from fifteen important Communists, high grade officials of the Ping-Hang Rural Military Counsel and the Chief of Military Operations, Department of the Third Army. The report stated that Walden was sentenced to fifteen years in Wuchang court. The report continues by stating that Lemcke and Brinson intended to bribe Wong with \$40,000 Chinese money and that the attempt had been discovered by the central government and therefore a secret investigation was begun. It was stated that Brinson described his method in connection with committing the crime as first bribing the military court official with money, then to purchase his release with money and then lastly to replace the prisoner with another person. The report stated that Brinson made this statement without hesitancy and that Lemcke, who was described as cunning and crafty, had refused to give any information. The report states that Brinson had \$1,000 cash on him when arrested and that this money was paid to him by Naidis, the Communist, for the purpose of getting the release of Mr. "X". The report stated that Brinson, in his confession, readily admitted collusion with Naidis and the others in bribing Chinese government employees, that he had taken steps to enable an important Communist to escape and that he had received large amounts of money for this purpose. The report stated that there was no doubt that he is an important element in the Communist Party. It is to be noted that the pronoun "he" did not specifically refer to Walden or to Brinson and it is not known whether it was meant to be either Walden or Subject Brinson.

The deposition which was made to the Chinese police by Brinson was introduced at the preliminary hearing and the contents are paraphrased as follows:

Brinson stated that his occupation was photography and that he arrived in Shanghai, China on July 2, 1935. He stated that he lived in the Navy Y.M.C.A. and that he had come with a Mr. Chien for the purpose of rescuing Mr. "X". Brinson stated that he had heard that an American detective was being held in Wuchang prison and he "wanted to see if he was a spy or a Communist." Brinson indicated that he had been requested to come to Hankow by Brian Naidis, whom he had known in 1931 when they worked together in a motorcar company in Shanghai. Brinson stated that Naidis was a Dutchman and that he asked Brinson to find out what he could about Mr. "X" and that Naidis would give him \$1,000 for travelling expenses. When asked if he had known anyone else in the Hankow district, Brinson stated that he knew a Mr. Peh-Li Mie (phonetic) who came to study Mr. "X's" case. Brinson stated that he told Naidis that he would do his best to rescue Mr. "X" "if he is a spy, but if he is a Communist, I will have nothing to do with him." Brinson stated that the idea to replace Mr. "X" after the escape had been effected was Naidis' plan and work and that Brinson did not know who would be the substitute. Brinson added that \$40,000 in Chinese money was to be the amount of money involved in the plot, but that Naidis had only furnished \$12,000, which had all been given to Chien. Brinson added that the whole venture was a complete failure and that he received no money and that he had undertaken it for friendship and not for money.

In the deposition of Lemcke, he indicated that Naidis to his knowledge was a seller of medicines and that he did not know the identity of Mr. "X". Lemcke at first failed to admit that he had known Brinson previously. However, he eventually stated that he had met him previously in Shanghai.

In the statement of Chien, he stated that he had been enlisted by Brinson to find someone in the Provisional government who could help in the release of Mr. "X", who had been described to him as a spy by Brinson. He added that he had lived in the home of Brinson in the vicinity of Siccawei.

In the statement of Wong Kuo-Tung, he advised that he was employed in the Provisional General Headquarters and that he was a friend of Chien, who had introduced him to Brinson. Wong stated that he received \$12,000 for his part and that he had split the money between himself and Chien. He stated that he had taken \$10,000 and had given Chien \$2,000. Wong added that the attempt to release Mr. "X" was planned for August 29 and that the plot has been discovered before the escape had been executed.

By letter dated February 15, 1936, the American Consul General at Shanghai, China advised as follows:

/Relative to ...

For East for the Communist Party and that Walden had been mentioned in
depositions taken from fifteen important Communist, high grade officials of
the King-Hang Royal Military Council and the Chief of Military Operations,
the report stated that Walden was mentioned in
department of the King Army. The report continued by stating that Walden
fifteen years in Washington court. The report continued by stating that Walden
and Brinson intended to raise with 200,000 Chinese money and that the
attempt had been discovered by the central government and therefore a secret
investigation was begun. It was stated that Brinson described his method in
connection with the raising of money as follows: Brinson described his method in
with money, then to purchase his release with money and then finally to release
the prisoner with another person. The report stated that Brinson made this
statement without hesitation and that Brinson, who was described as cunning and
crafty, had refused to give any information. The report stated that Brinson
had 20,000 cash on him when arrested and that this money was paid to him by
Kaidia, the Communist, for the purpose of getting the release of Mr. "X". The
report stated that Brinson, in his confession, readily admitted collusion with
Kaidia and the others in bribing Chinese government employees, that he had taken
steps to enable an important Communist to escape and that he had received large
amounts of money for this purpose. The report stated that there was no doubt
that he is an important element in the Communist Party. It is to be noted that
the pronoun "he" did not specifically refer to Walden or to Brinson and it is
not known whether it was meant to be either Walden or Brinson.

The deposition which was made to the Chinese police by Brinson was in-
duced at the preliminary hearing and the contents are paraphrased as follows:

Brinson stated that his occupation was photography and that he arrived
in Shanghai, China on July 2, 1935. He stated that he lived in the New York
and that he met some with a Mr. Union for the purpose of raising Mr. "X".
Brinson stated that he had heard that an American detective was being held in
Shanghai, China and he "wanted to see if he was a spy or a Communist." Brinson
indicated that he had been requested to come to Shanghai by Brinson Kaidia, whom
he had known in 1934 when they worked together in a motor company in Shanghai.
Brinson stated that Kaidia was a doctor and that he asked Brinson to find out
what he could about Mr. "X" and that Kaidia would give him 4,000 for traveling
expenses. When asked if he had known anyone else in the Hankow district,
Brinson stated that he knew a Mr. Tse-ih, who came to study Mr. "X".
Brinson stated that he told Kaidia that he would do his best to rescue
Mr. "X" if he is a spy, but if he is a Communist, I will have nothing to do with
him. Brinson stated that the idea to release Mr. "X" after the escape had
been effected was Kaidia's plan and work and that Brinson did not know who would
be the substitute. Brinson stated that 20,000 Chinese money was to be the
amount of money involved in the plot, but that Kaidia had only furnished
12,000; which had all been given to Brinson. Brinson stated that the whole
venture was a complete failure and that he received no money and that he had
underaken it for friendship and not for money.

In the deposition of Lebeck, he indicated that Kaidia to his knowledge
was a collector of medicines and that he did not know the identity of Mr. "X".
Lebeck at first failed to admit that he had known Brinson previously. However,
he eventually stated that he had met him previously in Shanghai.

In the statement of Chen, he stated that he had been enlisted by Brinson
to find someone in the Provisional Government who could help in the release of
Mr. "X", who had been described to him as a spy by Brinson. He noted that he
had lived in the home of Brinson in the vicinity of Hsiao-wei.

In the statement of Wong Kuo-Tung, he advised that he was employed
in the Provisional General Headquarters and that he was a friend of Chen, who
had introduced him to Brinson. Wong stated that he received 12,000 for his
part and that he had split the money between himself and Chen. He stated
that he had taken 20,000 and had given Chen 12,000. Wong added that the
attempt to release Mr. "X" was planned for August 29 and that the plot had been
discovered before the escape had been executed.

By letter dated February 12, 1936, the American Consul General at
Shanghai, China advised as follows:

Relative to...

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Relative to the case of Dr. Phil M. Rivosh (Makims Rivoss) alias Joseph Walden, the letter states that Rivosh was arrested at Shanghai in May, 1935 and was sentenced on August 24, 1935 at Wuchang to fifteen years imprisonment on charges of espionage. Rivosh was later the object of an attempted jail delivery in which two Americans were involved, Carl J. Lemcke and Eugene Brinson. The case against the Americans was heard by the United States Court for China on February 10, 1936. The letter states that an Information had been filed against Lemcke and Brinson charging them with aiding and abetting an attempted escape of Walden from prison in violation of Section 246, Title 18, USCA. Brinson pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$ 500 and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Prison sentence of Brinson was suspended and he was placed on probation for two years. The case against Lemcke was nol-prossed by the United States District Attorney. The letter states "that in passing sentence, the court held that provision of the American law, making it a punishable offense to aid, abet or assist to escape any prisoner arrested under any law of the United States, are applicable in this jurisdiction by analogy and it was essential that the law in this case be taken to apply to an attempt to rescue a prisoner from authorities; and that "American citizens should limit themselves to legitimate pursuits and not to consider China a fair field for adventure." The above files contain no further information pertinent to this investigation.

Another Government Agency referred to herein as T-1 furnished the following information concerning the case of Joseph Walden, was. Walden-Krivosh, Valden, Maxim Rovosh, Maxim Rivosh:

In 1935, a "reformed Communist" became an informant for the Chinese Intelligence Service and began operating in the Shanghai foreign concessions. This source advised his principals that he had received information from a confidential source that there was to be a meeting between a Chinese and foreign Communist in the vicinity of Avenue Foch and Roi Albert on the evening of May 5, 1935, and the Chinese Authorities forwarded a request to the Shanghai Municipal Police to arrest both individuals if possible. The place of the meeting was covered by officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police and when the informant pointed out a man and identified him as the foreign Communist in question, the officers did not wait for the scheduled meeting to take place and immediately arrested this man. This man resisted arrest but was subdued and brought to the Police Station where he refused to answer the questions of the interrogators.

Three French passports were found on his person and subsequent investigation reflected that they belonged to three bona fide French citizens, residents of Shanghai, who had submitted them to the local Soviet Consulate on the day of the subject's arrest in order to obtain transit visas through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet officials stated that the passports had probably been stolen from their Consulate and denied any knowledge of the arrested man.

Since he refused to talk, the police were unable to identify him or his place of residence.

A photograph of himself, which he carried on his person, was eventually published in the newspapers and eventually resulted in his identification by his Chinese servant.

The police promptly searched his residence but found that any papers of importance which might have been there had already been removed. The police did succeed, however, in finding, a piece of carbon paper at the residence which proved to be legible and which was the one piece of evidence which enabled the Chinese Court, to whom he was subsequently turned over, to convict him for subversive Communist activities. The contents of this carbon paper, however, are not known to Confidential Informant T-1.

The arrest of Walden, according to T-1, took place on May 5, 1935, and he was subsequently incarcerated in Hankow to await trial and sentence.

T-1 further advised that on August 15, 1935, a plot to release Walden was uncovered and that several persons were reported to have been involved in the plot, including two Americans. T-1 advised that the Americans ^{were} Eugene Brinson

/and one ...

relative to the case of Dr. Paul L. Rivest (Maurice Rivest) alias Joseph L. Rivest, the latter states that Rivest was arrested at Shanghai in May, 1935 and was sentenced on March 24, 1935 at Hankow to fifteen years imprisonment on charges of espionage. Rivest was later the object of an attempted jail delivery in which two Americans were involved, Carl J. Hanson and Eugene Brinson. The case against the Americans was heard by the United States Court for China on February 10, 1936. The latter states that an information had been filed against Hanson and Brinson charging them with aiding and abetting an attempted escape of Rivest from prison in violation of Section 846, Title 18, U.S.C. Brinson pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$500 and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Hanson did not plead guilty and he was placed on probation for two years. The case against Hanson was not prosecuted by the United States District Attorney. The latter states "that in passing sentence, the court held that violation of the espionage law, making it a crime to aid, abet or assist to escape any person arrested under any law of the United States, and applicable in this jurisdiction by analogy and in the capital that the law in this case be taken to apply to an attempt to rescue a prisoner from authority, and that 'American citizens should limit themselves to legitimate activities and not to consider China a fair field for adventure.' The above cases containing further information pertinent to this investigation.

Another Government Agent, referred to herein as T-1, furnished the following information concerning the case of Joseph Rivest, was: Walden Rivest, Valden, Maurice Rivest, Maurice Rivest.

In 1935, a "reformed Communist" became an informant for the Chinese Intelligence Service and began operating in the Shanghai foreign concessions. This source advised his principals that he had received information from a confidential source that there was to be a meeting between a Chinese and foreign Communist in the vicinity of Avenue Road and Hot Light on the evening of May 2, 1935, and the Chinese authorities forwarded a request to the Shanghai Municipal Police to arrest both individuals if possible. The place of the meeting was covered by officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police and when the informant pointed out a man and identified him as the foreign Communist in question, the officers did not wait for the scheduled meeting to take place and immediately arrested the man. This man resisted arrest but was subdued and brought to the Police Station where he refused to answer the questions of the interrogators.

Three French passports were found on his person and subsequent investigation reflected that they belonged to three bona fide French citizens, residents of Shanghai, who had submitted them to the local French Consulate on the day of the subject's arrest in order to obtain transit visas through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet officials stated that the passports had probably been stolen from their Consulate and denied any knowledge of the arrested man.

Since he refused to talk, the police were unable to identify him or his place of residence.

A photograph of himself, which he carried on his person, was eventually published in the newspapers and eventually resulted in his identification by his Chinese servant.

The police promptly searched his residence but found that all papers of importance which might have been there had already been removed. The police did succeed, however, in finding a piece of carbon paper at the residence which proved to be legible and which was the one piece of evidence which enabled the Chinese Court, to whom he was subsequently turned over, to convict him for subversive Communist activities. The contents of this carbon paper, however, are not known to Confidential Informant T-1.

The arrest of Walden, according to T-1, took place on May 2, 1935, and he was subsequently incarcerated in Hankow to await trial and sentence.

T-1 further advised that on August 15, 1935, a plot to release Walden was uncovered and that several persons were reported to have been involved in the plot, including two Americans. T-1 advised that the American Agents Brinson

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and one Carl J. Lemcke.

The other individuals implicated in this plot were listed as follows:

(1) Brian Nadis or Naidis who, according to the files of the Shanghai Municipal Police, claimed birth at Rotterdam, Holland, in 1903. However, he was believed to be a Russian. The details concerning his arrival in China were unknown.

At the time of his arrest, a number of receipts initialled by certain prison officials were found in his possession at the time of his arrest indicating that he had bribed said officials in order to obtain Walden's release.

He admitted his own participation in the plot and identified others alleged to be associated with it. On October 31, 1935, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Hankow Court.

It was noted that he was married to Lubov Lazarevna Nadis, nee Shapiro, daughter of L.Z. Shapiro, Soviet citizen, proprietor of the Rosa Vegetable Oil Company, Shanghai.

Naidis was released from prison on January 21, 1937, as a result of a petition filed on his behalf by prison officials. He was reported to have left for Soviet Russia on February 3, 1937, on the SS SEVER accompanied by his wife.

(2) Nathan Lvovitch Itkin, Soviet citizen, born 1900, arrived in Shanghai from Darien, Manchuria, on March 21, 1932, and was reported to have been formerly attached to the Secretariat Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He left Shanghai for Vladivostok on September 7, 1935.

While being questioned concerning her husband's alleged participation in the plot to release Walden from jail, Mrs. Brian Naidis stated that Itkin, accompanied by Kossov and another whose name she did not know, called on her several times. She stated that on three occasions she had received money from Itkin to whom she gave a receipt.

(3) V. Kossov (Kossoff), wa. Neiman, Soviet citizen born 1896 at Tomsk, Russia, arrived in Shanghai on September 26, 1933. He returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 7, 1935.

According to T-1, Kossov has been identified in Europe by photographs as a member of the Foreign Section of the GPU and was known in Comintern circles as Maroutz. During his residence in Shanghai, he was reported to be an employee of Centrosojus, a tea firm in Shanghai.

(4) Michael Nikolaevich Murontsev, wa. Popoff (Popov), a Soviet citizen born October 10, 1904, Sratov, Province, Russia, arrived in China from Soviet Russia on August 18, 1933, and was a representative of the Black Sea and Baltic Insurance Company, Ltd. He was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police on April 4, 1935, on a warrant for having failed to appear at the Nantao Court as a witness.

On August 21, 1935, the SMP noted that a person departed from Shanghai for Hankow with V. Kossov mentioned above. This flight had been booked in the name of M. N. Muromstev, 2 Peking Road. A return trip had been booked for the 25th of the month and Kossov and Brinson, accompanied by another person travelling on Muromstev's ticket, returned.

/It was ...

- 6 -

and one Carl J. Ramore.

The other individuals indicated in this list were listed as follows:

(1) Brian Nelsa, an Englishman, according to the files of the Shanghai Municipal Police, claimed that he was a Russian. However, he was believed to be a Russian. The details concerning his arrival in China were unknown.

At the time of his arrest, a number of attempts were made by certain prison officials to obtain information as to the time of his arrest, claiming that he had bribed said officials in order to obtain Nelsa's release.

He stated his own participation in the plot and identified others alleged to be associated with it. On October 21, 1935, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Hanghai Court.

It was noted that he was married to Lubov Lazarovna Nelsa, nee (maiden name) of L.S. Shadrin, Soviet citizen, proprietor of the Kosa Vegetable Oil Company, Shanghai.

Nelsa was released from prison on January 21, 1937, as a result of a petition filed on his behalf by prison officials. He was reported to have left for Soviet Russia on February 2, 1937, on the SS Baltic accompanied by his wife.

(2) Nathan Levinson (Lewin), Soviet citizen, born 1900, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen, Manchuria, on March 24, 1932, and was reported to have been previously attached to the Secretariat Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He left Shanghai for Vladivostok on September 7, 1935.

While being questioned concerning his activities, Levinson stated that he had been released from jail, and another whose name he did not know, called on him several times. She stated that on three occasions she had received money from Levin to whom she gave a receipt.

(3) V. Kossow (Kossow), nee Lewin, Soviet citizen born 1895 at Tomsk, Russia, arrived in Shanghai on September 20, 1935. He returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 7, 1935.

According to L-1, Kossow has been identified in various photographs as a member of the Foreign Section of the GPU and was known to Committee members as Lewin. During his residence in Shanghai, he was reported to be an employee of Gantsova, a tea firm in Shanghai.

(4) Michael (Mikhail) Kuznetsov, nee (maiden name) Kossow, Soviet citizen born October 10, 1904, Orel, Province, Russia, arrived in China from Soviet Russia on August 18, 1933, and was a representative of the Black Sea and Baltic Insurance Company, Ltd. He was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police on April 1, 1935, on a warrant for having failed to appear at the Kaitso Court as a witness.

On August 21, 1935, the GPU noted that a person departed from Shanghai for Harbin with V. Kossow (Kossow) and that this person had been booked in the name of M. Kuznetsov. A return trip had been booked for the 25th of the month and Kossow and Kuznetsov, accompanied by another person traveling on Kuznetsov's ticket, returned.

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It was not definitely known whether this third person was actually Muromstev but from a description given by Naidis, it was believed that it was. Muromstev left Shanghai for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 28, 1935.

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After having been identified by his Chinese servant, the person arrested by the SMP claimed that his name was Joseph Walden and that he was a French citizen born at Hurles, Marne, France, on December 6, 1895; however, upon inquiry French authorities denied the subject's claim to French citizenship.

It was subsequently found that the subject carried several passports in his possession including one in the name of Maxim Rivosh, born at Dorpat, Latvia, on December 25, 1884. This passport also gave his wife's name as Rahele Kutler, born February 13, 1884, at Petrograd, Russia. However, according to T-1, his real name and nationality were never discovered. The information received from T-1 did not indicate what country had issued the passport to this person in the name of Rivosh.

Eugene Brinson, 17 51st Street, Weehawken, New Jersey, was interviewed on May 14 and 18, 1951. Brinson stated that he had been born on March 23, 1905, at Valdosta, Georgia. His father died while Brinson was quite young and his mother remarried one Roy McNair.

At 14, Brinson was taken by his mother and stepfather, who were missionaries, to China. He resided at various places in China until September 1921, at which time he returned to the United States. He attended Preparatory School in Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, graduating in 1925. He attended Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, until 1927, and the College of the Pacific at Stockton, California, from 1927 to 1928.

He returned to China in the Fall of 1928 and took up residence with his parents. He accompanied his mother on missionary work throughout various places in China and for a short time in 1929 was an instructor at Cheloo University at Tsinan in the Shantung Province.

In 1930, he obtained a job as a sailor on a Dollar Line Ship on a Trans-Pacific run, and worked his way back to the United States. He attended Lafayette College from September, 1930, to June, 1931, obtaining a BA Degree and returned to Shanghai in the Summer of 1931.

In July, 1931, he obtained a position as a salesman with the Mark L. Moody Company, agents for Chrysler products in China. A good part of his business had to do with the purchase and resale of used cars and automobile accessories.

During the course of this business, he became acquainted with one Brian Naidis and Carl Lemcke, both of whom were also engaged in this occupation.

Brinson described Naidis as a Russian who was then stateless because he had fled from Russia, according to his own story, with his parents at the time of the Russian revolution. He was able to travel about China with a passport issued to him as a stateless person by the Chinese Government.

With reference to Lemcke, Brinson stated that he had the definite impression that Lemcke was an American citizen from his speech and mannerisms but he had very little knowledge of Lemcke's background prior to coming to China. At the time of the interview, it was his recollection that Lemcke was employed at that time by the Ford Motor Export Company.

He was unable to recall the name of Naidis' employer. He stated he seemed to change jobs frequently but always in the same line.

However, he believed that Naidis was at one time employed by the Dodge Motor Company in China. He stated that Naidis was married and had one child while Lemcke was a bachelor and shared quarters in Shanghai with one Harvey Gail Duncan, a British citizen, an employee of the Lever Brothers Soap Company.

/In December,...

It was not definitely known whether this third person was actually in possession of the passport given by Haidle. It was believed that it was. However, it was not known for the fact of Soviet Consulate's registration on September 28, 1935.

After having been identified by his Chinese servant, the person arrested by the G.P. claimed that his name was Joseph Waiden and that he was a French citizen born at Paris, France, on December 6, 1905. However, upon inquiry French authorities denied the subject's claim to French citizenship.

It was subsequently found that the subject carried several passports in his possession including one in the name of Haiman Radosh, born at Lodz, Latvia, on December 25, 1884. This passport also gave his wife's name as Rebekah Radosh, born February 15, 1884, at Rostov, Russia. However, according to T-1, his real name and nationality were never discovered. The information received from T-1 did not indicate what country had issued the passport to this person in the name of Haiman.

Ernest Brinson, 17 Star Street, Wabanack, New Jersey, was interviewed on May 14 and 18, 1935. Brinson stated that he had been born on March 25, 1905, at Valhalla, Georgia. His father died while Brinson was quite young and his mother remarried one Roy Kohn.

At 14, Brinson was taken by his mother and stepfather, who were missionaries, to China. He resided at various places in China until September 1921, at which time he returned to the United States. He attended preparatory school in Mount Vernon, Massachusetts, graduating in 1925. He attended Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, until 1927, and the College of the Pacific at Stockton, California, from 1927 to 1928.

He returned to China in the fall of 1928 and took up residence with his parents. He accompanied his mother on missionary work throughout various places in China and for a short time in 1929 was an instructor at Chiao University at Tientsin in the Tientsin Province.

In 1930, he obtained a job as a sailor on a sailing line ship on a Trans-Pacific run, and worked his way back to the United States. He attended Lafayette College from September, 1930, to June, 1931, obtaining a BA degree and returned to Shanghai in the summer of 1931.

In July, 1931, he obtained a position as a salesman with the Mark L. Moody Company, agents for Chrysler products in China. A good part of his business had to do with the purchase and resale of used cars and automobiles.

During the course of this business, he became acquainted with one Brian Haidle and Carl Kohnen, both of whom were also engaged in this occupation.

Brinson described Haidle as a Russian who was then in the United States. He had fled from Russia, according to his own story, when his parents at the time of the Russian revolution. He was able to travel about China with a passport issued to him as a Stateless person by the Chinese Government.

With reference to Haidle, Brinson stated that he had the definite impression that Haidle was an American citizen from his speech and mannerisms and he had very little knowledge of Haidle's background prior to coming to China. At the time of the interview, it was his recollection that Haidle was employed at that time by the Far Motor Export Company.

He was unable to recall the name of Haidle's employer. He stated he seemed to change jobs frequently but always in the same line.

However, he believed that Haidle was at one time employed by the Far Motor Company in China. He stated that Haidle was married and had one child while Haidle was a bachelor and was quarters in Shanghai with one Harvey Hall (name), a British citizen, an employee of the Lever Brothers Soap Company.

In December, 1935

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In December, 1931, because the depression had made it increasingly difficult to earn a living in the automobile business, Brinson resigned his position and obtained a position with the China International Famine Relief Committee, a relief organization which was supported by donations from charitable and semi-official organizations all over the world. He was assigned to the Kiangsi Project in the Yangtze River basin. He described his duties as that of General Supervisor, Paymaster, Medical Officer, and Administrator. He served under a Major O.J. Todd, a retired Army officer.

Brinson stated that during the course of this work, he obtained a very poor impression of the Chinese Nationalist Government officials whom he found to be almost universally corrupt and who continually attempted to embezzle or misappropriate the food and other material provided by the Famine Relief Commission.

He stated also that during the course of this work, he had on many occasions interceded with local government officials in behalf of the peasants in this vicinity and had made many friends among the people of the region.

Brinson finished this work in about December, 1932, and for the following six months embarked on a project of exhibiting an embalmed whale in various cities in the North of China.

From the period of December, 1931, until the Fall of 1933, Brinson was more or less constantly absent from Shanghai and did not meet either Naidis or Lemcke.

In the Fall of 1933, when he returned to Shanghai, he resumed a purely social acquaintance with these two men. About this time, he began working for the Dollar Lines on various ships. He was more or less constantly engaged as a seaman, spending very little time in Shanghai when his ship happened to be in port.

In the Summer of 1935, while serving aboard the SS PRESIDENT HOOVER of the Dollar Lines, Brinson landed at Shanghai and went to a restaurant near the dock in order to phone for a taxi cab to take him to the home of his parents. Naidis happened to be in this restaurant and said to him, "You're just the man I'm looking for. I have a big deal on." Naidis did not discuss the details of his proposition then but came out to Brinson's parent's residence that evening.

He told Brinson that there was a man in jail in Hankow, China, who was innocent of any wrong doing and whose sole crime had been to disagree with the Nationalist officials in the region and to be outspokenly in favor of the peasants who were being victimized by these officials. Brinson stated that in the light of his own experience, this story seemed probable.

Naidis went on to explain to him that the Shanghai Municipal Police had been paid by the Chinese Nationalist Government to arrest this man in Shanghai and turn him over to the Chinese Nationalist Government. Naidis felt that a man of Brinson's wide experience in that region with many friends and acquaintances among the peasants and officials and with a good knowledge of the Chinese language, should be able to "negotiate" this person's release.

Brinson then requested to know what sum of money for his services would be put up by Naidis. Naidis stated that he would give him \$500 plus money to cover whatever expenses he incurred. Brinson agreed to this proposition and Naidis left him and returned a short time later with \$300 in American money promising that he would deliver the balance of \$200 the following day.

Brinson then returned to his ship, the SS PRESIDENT HOOVER, and requested that he be allowed to sign off the ship because he had an important business deal requiring his attention ashore. The Captain of the ship refused to allow him to sign off so he informed the Captain that he was "jumping ship." He thereupon left the ship and returned to his home.

On the following day, according to pre-arrangement, Brinson met Naidis at the home of Carl Lemcke. Naidis handed over to Brinson the \$200 he had promised and the three men adjourned to the French Club across the street for lunch and

/discussion.

In December, 1931, because the depression had made it increasingly difficult to earn a living in the automobile business, Brinson was assigned to a position in the Chinese International Relief Committee, a relief organization which was supported by the Chinese Government and the United States Government. He was assigned to the Yangtze River basin, a project in the Yangtze River basin, and his duties as Chief of General Supervision, Engineer, Medical Officer, and Administrator. He served under a Major O. J. Cook, a retired Army officer.

Brinson stated that during the course of his work he obtained a very poor impression of the Chinese Nationalist Government officials whom he found to be almost entirely corrupt and who continually attempted to embezzle or misappropriate the food and other materials provided by the Chinese Relief Committee.

He stated also that during the course of his work he had on many occasions interceded with local government officials in behalf of the peasants in this vicinity and had made many friends among the people of the region.

Brinson finished his work in about December, 1932, and for the following six months remained on a project of exhibiting an exhibition in various cities in the North of China.

From the period of December, 1932, until the fall of 1933, Brinson was more or less constantly absent from Shanghai and did not meet either Naidis or Leland.

In the fall of 1933, when he returned to Shanghai, he resumed a purely social acquaintance with these two men. About this time, he began working for the Dollar Lines on various ships. He was more or less constantly engaged as a seaman, spending very little time in Shanghai when his ship happened to be in port.

In the summer of 1935, while serving aboard the SS. HANSHAN, one of the Dollar Lines, Brinson landed at Shanghai and went to a restaurant near the hotel in order to phone for a taxi cab to take him to the home of his parents. Naidis happened to be in this restaurant and said to him, "You're just the man I'm looking for. I have a big deal on. I'd like to discuss the details of this proposition then our case out to Brinson's residence that evening.

He told Brinson that there was a man in jail in Hankow, China, who was innocent of any wrongdoing and whose sole crime had been to disagree with the Nationalist officials in the region and to be outspokenly in favor of the peasants who were being victimized by these officials. Brinson stated that in the light of his own experience, this story seemed probable.

Naidis went on to explain to him that the Shanghai Municipal Police had been paid by the Chinese Nationalist Government to arrest this man in Shanghai and turn him over to the Chinese Nationalist Government. Naidis felt that a man of Brinson's wide experience in that region with many friends and acquaintances among the peasants and officials and with a good knowledge of the Chinese language should be able to "rescue" this person's release.

Brinson then requested to know what sum of money for his services would be paid by Naidis. Naidis stated that he would give him \$500 plus money to cover whatever expenses he incurred. Brinson agreed to this proposition and Naidis left him and returned a short time later with \$500 in American money promising that he would deliver the balance of \$200 the following day.

Brinson then returned to his ship, the SS. HANSHAN, and requested that he be allowed to sign off the ship because he had an important business deal requiring his attention ashore. The Captain of the ship refused to allow him to sign off so he informed the Captain that he was "jumping ship." He thereupon left the ship and returned to his home.

On the following day, according to pre-arrangement, Brinson met Naidis at the name of Earl Leland. Naidis handed over to Brinson the \$500 he had promised and the three men adjourned to the French Club across the street from the club and

- 9 -

discussion. Naidis told Brinson, "Don't worry about Carl, he's O.K."

During the conversation that ensued, according to Brinson, Lemcke was present about three quarters of the time and was at any rate cognizant of the general outlines of the plan to release the prisoner. Naidis informed Brinson that the man in question was in a military prison, that he was a strong muscular man with black hair, speaking a variety of languages and an expert chess player. He did not divulge the prisoner's name and Brinson did not request to know the prisoner's name. Naidis told Brinson that the exact place in the prison and the identification of the prisoner as the one whom Naidis wished to have released would have to be done on the basis of the descriptive information supplied by him as above.

Two days later, Brinson travelled to Peking where he got in touch with one Henry Chuan at the Pei Theng Kung Hotel. He explained the proposition to Chuan exactly as Naidis had given them to him and purely on a basis of personal friendship with no question of ideology or money involved. Chuan stated that he would do what he could.

Chuan left at once for Hankow and two days later Brinson followed him. A couple of days after Brinson's arrival in Hankow, Carl Lemcke arrived and asked what progress had been made on the plan to release the prisoner. Brinson described to Lemcke what had taken place.

On the same day, Chuan called on Brinson at his hotel. He stated that he had succeeded in seeing and discussing with the prisoner described by Brinson. Chuan described the location of the cell in which the prisoner was located. He told Brinson when he had been permitted to see this man, he had said to him, "I am a friend sent to see what I can do for you" to which the prisoner had replied, "How do I know that?"

Chuan thereupon said, "You are an expert chess player and speak many languages," and this apparently allayed any suspicions on the part of the prisoner.

Chuan told Brinson that he had been given a paper which would prove to the prisoner's friends that Chuan had actually made contact with him. He handed Brinson a sealed envelope stating that this proof was contained in the envelope.

Brinson stated that he has no idea to this day what was contained in this envelope and what was the nature of the identification device used. Chuan advised Brinson that it would require the sum of \$ 20,000 (Chinese), (\$ 6000 in American money), to effect the release of this prisoner.

Brinson told Chuan to stand by and follow orders. He then contacted Lemcke who was residing at the same hotel, turned over the envelope he had received from Chuan, and advised Lemcke of what Chuan had told him. Lemcke then proceeded to Shanghai with the envelope, stating that he would contact Naidis immediately.

A few days later, Brinson received a letter from Naidis at his hotel to the effect that the proof that Chuan was in contact with the prisoner had been deemed adequate and that the money would be forthcoming in the very near future. The letter did not state exactly when or in what manner the money would be turned over.

Later on the same day, Brinson received a telephone call from Chuan who seemed worried. He suggested to Brinson that when the prisoner was released, he should not be turned over to the contact man designated by Naidis.

At the time, Brinson did not understand what considerations were behind this remark of Chuan and that was the last opportunity he had to speak with Chuan. He made a date for the following day with Chuan to talk over all angles of the transaction they were engaged in. However, before this meeting took place, he was arrested that night in his room by the Hankow police.

The following day, he was questioned by Hankow policemen and saw that Naidis and Lemcke were also in the custody of the Hankow police.

/Since he ...

discussion. He said he was not sure about Carl, but he was sure about the other man.

During the conversation that ensued, according to Branson, Lemke was present about three quarters of the time and was at any rate cooperator of the general outlines of the plan to release the prisoner. He also informed Branson that the man in question was in a military prison, that he was a young man with dark hair, speaking a variety of languages and an expert chess player. He did not divulge the prisoner's name and Branson did not request to know the prisoner's name. He also told Branson that the exact place in the prison and the identification of the prisoner as the one whom he wished to have released would have to be done on the basis of the information supplied by him as above.

Two days later, Branson travelled to Berlin where he got in touch with one Henry Chan at the New York Hotel. He explained the proposition to Chan exactly as he had explained it to him and Chan, on a basis of personal friendship, with no question of ideology or money involved, Chan stated that he would do what he could.

Chan left at once for Berlin and two days later Branson followed him. A couple of days after Branson's arrival in Berlin, Carl Lemke arrived and asked what progress had been made on the plan to release the prisoner. Branson described to Lemke what had taken place.

On the same day, Chan called on Branson at his hotel. He stated that he had succeeded in seeing and discussing with the prisoner described by Branson. Chan described the location of the cell in which the prisoner was located. He told Branson what he had been permitted to see and said to him, "I am a friend sent to see that I can do for you, to which the prisoner had replied, 'How do I know that?'"

Chan then went on to say, "You are an expert chess player and speak many languages," and this apparently elicited any suspicion on the part of the prisoner.

Chan told Branson that he had been given a paper which would prove to the prisoner's friends that Chan had actually made contact with him. He handed Branson a sealed envelope stating that this proof was contained in the envelope.

Branson stated that he has no idea as to this day what was contained in this envelope and what was the nature of the identification device used. Chan advised Branson that it would require the sum of \$25,000 (Twenty-five thousand American money) to effect the release of this prisoner.

Branson told Chan to stand by and follow orders. He then contacted Lemke who was residing at the same hotel, turned over the envelope to him, received from Chan, and advised Lemke of what Chan had told him. Lemke then proceeded to bargain with the envelope, stating that he would contact Chan immediately.

A few days later, Branson received a letter from Chan at his hotel to the effect that the proof that Chan was in contact with the prisoner had been deemed adequate and that the money would be forthcoming in the very near future. The letter did not state exactly when or in what manner the money would be turned over.

Later on the same day, Branson received a telephone call from Chan who seemed worried. He suggested to Branson that when the prisoner was released, he should not be turned over to the contact man designated by Chan.

At the time, Branson did not understand what considerations were behind the remark of Chan and that was the last opportunity he had to speak with Chan. He made a date for the following day with Chan to talk over all angles of the transaction they were engaged in. However, before this meeting took place, he was arrested that night in his room by the Berlin Police.

The following day, he was questioned by Berlin policemen and said that Chan and Lemke were also in the custody of the Berlin police.

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Since he and Lemcke were both United States citizens, the Hankow police turned them over to United States Consul at Hankow who in turn advised the Shanghai Consulate. A short time later, a United States Marshal returned Brinson and Lemcke from Hankow to Shanghai where they were arraigned before the United States court in China released on bond.

Inasmuch as Naidis was a stateless person and had no extra-territorial rights, he remained in the custody of the Hankow police and Brinson later heard that Naidis served a prison term in jail there.

Brinson also mentioned that when he was being taken from the custody of the Hankow police, he briefly saw Henry Chuan who appeared to have been severely beaten. He did not have any opportunity for conversation with him and states that he never heard from him again and has no knowledge as to his whereabouts to this day.

In Shanghai, Brinson and Lemcke were tried in the United States Court in China before Judge Helmick. An attorney, Roy Allman, represented both defendants.

Brinson stated that he told his story to the court substantially as it is set forth above but no witnesses testified against him. He was convicted, given a two year suspended sentence, and fined \$ 500. He does not have a clear idea of the nature of the crime charged against him or the statute under which he was tried. He stated that the case against Carl Lemcke was nolle prosequi.

Brinson stated that to the best of his recollection, he returned to the United States from China in 1937 and has not returned since. He had been employed in various capacities in the Merchant Marine with different shipping lines.

Brinson stated that in approximately 1938, by accident, he met Carl Lemcke at New York City. Lemcke was then in the used car business and was residing at the Empire Hotel at 63rd Street and Broadway.

During the next ten years, he continued to see Lemcke socially once or twice a year but Lemcke never discussed with him his role in the attempted release of Walden. Consequently, Brinson has no knowledge of the extent of Lemcke's involvement except as described above.

Brinson also stated that near the end of World War II, Harvey Gail Duncan, who had previously shared living quarters with Lemcke in Shanghai in 1932, was visiting in the United States and at that time was still employed by Lever Brothers.

In approximately May, 1947, according to Brinson, he received a telephone call at his home from Duncan who advised him that Lemcke had died a short time previously at his residence at the Hotel Empire in New York City.

Brinson stated that he was not and never had been a Communist Party member or had ever been at any time sympathetic to the Communist Party. He stated that he had shared what he believed to be the prevailing opinion in China that those portions of China which were under the government of Communist officials were run more efficiently and honestly than was generally the case where the Nationalists officials were in charge. However, he felt that this was an objective judgment on his part and declared that it in no way made him sympathetic to the Communist Party.

He stated that from his social acquaintance with Naidis and Lemcke, although they probably agreed with his judgment as set out above, he had no reason at any time to suspect them of being Communists or Communist sympathizers or of engaging in any work for the Russian Government or the Comintern.

He stated that when he learned of the identity of the prisoner and the charges and that the prisoner was an important Comintern agent, he was astounded and declared that he would never have partaken in the conspiracy to release Walden if he had known the true picture.

/With reference ...

- 10 -

Since no one knew where he was, the United States Police turned them over to United States Marshal at Hankow who in turn advised the Shanghai Consulate. A short time later, a United States Marshal returned to Hankow and took him to the United States Consulate where they were assigned before the United States court in China released on bond.

It was stated that he was a stateless person and had no extra-territorial rights, he remained in the custody of the Hankow Police and British later heard that he had been released on bond.

It was also mentioned that when he was being taken from the custody of the Hankow Police, he briefly saw Henry Chan who appeared to have been severely beaten. He did not have any opportunity for conversation with him and stated that he never heard from him again and has no knowledge as to his whereabouts to this day.

In Shanghai, Britain and American consulates tried in the United States Court in China before Judge Heilbrunn. An attorney, Roy Wilkins, represented both defendants.

It was stated that he told his story to the court substantially as it is set forth above but no witness testified against him. He was convicted, given a two year suspended sentence, and fined \$500. He does not have a clear idea of the date of the court proceedings and of the date when he was tried. He stated that the case against Carl Leake was a nullity.

It was stated that in the last of his recollection, he returned to the United States from China in 1937 and has not returned since. He had been employed in various capacities in the United States with different companies since.

It was stated that in approximately 1935, he was in New York City, New York at New York City. He was then in the New York City and was residing at the Hotel Hotel at 12th Street and Broadway.

During the next two years, he continued to see Leake socially once or twice a year but Leake never discussed with him his role in the attempted release of Leake. Consequently, it was stated that he has no knowledge of the extent of Leake's involvement except as described above.

It was also stated that near the end of World War II, Henry Chan, who had previously shared living quarters with Leake in Shanghai in 1935, was visiting in the United States and at that time was still employed by Leake's brother.

In approximately May, 1945, according to Britain, he received a telephone call at his home from Gussie who advised him that Leake had had a short time previously at his residence at 12th Street and Broadway.

It was stated that he was not and never had been a Communist Party member or had ever been at any time sympathetic to the Communist Party. He stated that he had shared what he believed to be the prevailing opinion in China that those portions of China which were under the government of Communist officials were more efficiently and honestly than was generally the case where the Nationalist officials were in charge. However, he felt that this was an objective judgment on his part and declared that in no way made him sympathetic to the Communist Party.

He stated that from his social acquaintance with Leake and Leake's brother, although they probably agreed with his judgment as set out above, he had no reason at any time to suspect that of being Communist or Communist sympathizer or of engaging in any work for the Russian Government or the Communist Party.

He stated that when he learned of the identity of the person and the charges and that the witness was an important Communist agent, he was astounded and declared that he would never have believed in the conspiracy to release Leake if he had known the true picture.

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With reference to Harvey Gail Duncan, Brinson stated that he had no reason to believe that he was a Communist or Communist sympathizer and knew him solely as a very good friend of Lemcke. He had no idea of Duncan's present whereabouts but believed that it was probable that he had returned to England.

He mentioned a Mr. Beverly Griffith, an employee of Eastern Airlines in New York who had also been apparently quite friendly with Duncan and who might have some idea as to Duncan's present whereabouts.

Brinson stated that sometime in the late 1920's or early 1930's, he had met the following persons in Shanghai:

Harry Paxton Howard
Wilbur Burton
Agnes Smedley
Edgar Snow

Brinson stated that he recalls only very casual meetings with these persons, all of whom were journalists working in Shanghai, and he doubted if any of them would recall meeting him on this date. He stated that he could not remember who introduced him to them and felt that it was no one person.

He did not connect Naidis or Lemcke in any way with his introduction to these people. He stated that all of these journalists mentioned above seemed extremely eager to obtain information from him concerning conditions in the Northern provinces, the character and conduct of the local government officials, the economic and political conditions there, etc.

Brinson stated that he had the impression that all of these people were Communist sympathizers from the nature of the questions which they asked him and from the reaction with which they greeted his answers. He stated that it was his impression that after the split between right and left wing elements in the Kuomintang about 1927, a good many Communists came to Shanghai and he numbered these people in this group. He stated that he had heard of Harold R. Isaacs as a writer on China but had never met him. He stated that the name of Gertrude Binder was vaguely familiar to him from his period of residence in China but he could recall nothing specific concerning her.

The photographs and names of the following persons were given to Brinson without eliciting recognition in any case:

Richard Sorge
 Christina Sorge
 Max Klausen
 Gunther Stein
 Branko De Voukelitch
 Edith De Voukelitch
 James Alexander Collins
 Harry Genes
 Pearl Roth
 Jacobs Genes
 Tycho Leonard Lilliestron
 Rae Epstein

A photograph of Agnes Smedley was tentatively identified by Brinson as the person who he had met, as described above, in Shanghai.

In addition, photographs of the Japanese persons arrested as members of the Sorge ring in Japan in 1942 were exhibited to Brinson without eliciting recognition.

With reference to Harry (Bill) Duncan, Brinson stated that he had no reason to believe that he was a Communist or Communist sympathizer and knew him solely as a very good friend of Lemke. He had no idea of Duncan's present whereabouts but believed that it was probable that he had returned to England.

It is mentioned that W. Beverly Griffith, an employee of Eastern Airlines in New York, had also been apparently quite friendly with Duncan and who might have some ideas as to Duncan's present whereabouts.

Brinson stated that sometime in the late 1930's or early 1940's, he had met the following persons in Shanghai:

Harry (Bill) Duncan
Walter Burton
Agnes (unnamed)
Edward Snow

Brinson stated that he recalls only very casual meetings with these persons, all of whom were Communistists working in Shanghai, and he doubted if any of them would recall hearing him on this date. He stated that he could not remember who introduced him to them and felt that it was no one person.

He did not comment further on Lemke in any way with his introduction to these people. He stated that all of these Communistists mentioned above seemed extremely eager to obtain information from him concerning conditions in the various provinces, the character and conduct of the local government officials, the economic and political conditions there, etc.

Brinson stated that he had the impression that all of these people were Communist sympathizers from the nature of the questions which they asked him and from the reaction with which they greeted his answers. He stated that it was his impression that after the split between right and left wing elements in the Communist Party about 1937, a good many Communists came to Shanghai and he numbered these people in this group. He stated that he had heard of Harold K. Isaacs as a writer on China but had never met him. He stated that the name of Gertrude Jinger was vaguely familiar to him from the period of residence in China but he could recall nothing specific concerning her.

The photographs and names of the following persons were given to Brinson without eliciting recognition in any case:

Richard George
Gina (Gina) George
Max (Max) George
Guthrie (Guthrie)
Frank De Vries (Frank)
Edith De Vries (Edith)
James Alexander Collins
Harry (Harry) George
Lord (Lord) George
Jacobs (Jacobs) George
Tycho (Tycho) Liffertson
Joe (Joe) Liffertson

A photograph of Agnes (Agnes) which was tentatively identified by Brinson as the person who he had met, as described above, in Shanghai.

In addition, photographs of the Japanese persons appeared as members of the force ring in Japan in 1942 were exhibited to Brinson without eliciting recognition.

COPYSECRET

71, Grosvenor Street,
London, W.1.

10 June 1948

Ref: No. 1045

Subject: (Max ?) RIEWUSCH, Suspect Former Comintern Agent.

Dear Brigadier

We are interested in any information you may have about this subject. We know that he came to New York in 1940 or 1941 as a political refugee from France, but we are at the moment uncertain of his present whereabouts. At one stage in his career he is reported to have had close connections with a Dr. Boris RONIGER who is said to have played a role in the Comintern in its early stages in Berlin. In 1944, we are told, RONIGER succeeded in obtaining an appointment as a research economist at Oxford University.

We have in addition the following particulars on this subject:

RIEWUSCH was born about 1901, is about 5'9" tall, is medium to slender build, has dark greyish hair combed straight back and balding in front, clean shaven, wears thick-lensed glasses without rims, is married to a woman of presumed Hungarian descent and about same age as RIEWUSCH. RIEWUSCH is of Latvian descent and speaks fluent Latvian, German, French, English, some Hungarian and probably some other languages. Prior to 1933 he lived in Berlin, going to Paris where he opened an Hungarian restaurant in the St. Germain quarter after Hitler's rise to power.

Sincerely,

c.c.: Mr. Roger Hollis,
M.I.5.
Attention: Miss Joan Chenhalls

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SECRET

89/1a

P. F. 44255/B. 2. b. /NH

10th September, 1951.

Dear [redacted]

Please refer to your [redacted] of 27th August, 1951, and to our P. F. 44255/B. 2. b. /NH of 28th August, 1951.

Since Harvey Gail DUNCAN has been located in London, the main role in this case will now be ours, and I would therefore be grateful if you would send us a copy of the F.B.I. report on BRINSON and his contacts which revealed DUNCAN's name.

With regard to the last paragraph in your above quoted letter, we do not appear to have received [redacted] letter No. 1045 of 10.6.48, and in order to complete our records we would be glad if you would send us a copy. Incidentally, a copy of your reply to [redacted] letter, which we had apparently not received before, was attached to your above quoted letter.

Yours sincerely,

Copies in P.F. 130, 139. BRINSON.

NH/VSJ

SECRET

PEHS/WC.
13.9.51
Wd/Sed
14.9.51

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ACT 1952

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

dated 27th August 1951

Dear [redacted]

Please refer to our [redacted] of 19.7.51.

As promised I am attaching a copy of my letter on the subject of H.G. DUNCAN and various other individuals connected with the WALDEN case. I have promised to send him your information on DUNCAN as soon as we receive it from you. I regret that the attached letter will appear somewhat obscure without the recent F.B.I. report on BRINSON and his contacts which brought up the name of DUNCAN. However, unless you particularly wish to see this report - of which I only have one copy - I shall not send it to you until we have to decide on the question in para.3.

In this connection I now understand that the F.B.I. are trying to discover the whereabouts of DUNCAN in order that he may be questioned on the activities of BRINSON and Carl LEMCKE.

It would thus appear that the whole matter is really one in which you should be dealing direct with the F.B.I. to save this 'three-way traffic'. However, to avoid further complications may I suggest that we leave the point in abeyance until DUNCAN has been located by you?

Incidentally - see my attached letter - we do not appear to have a copy of your reply to letter 1045 of 10.6.48 on the subject of Max RIEWUSCH, suspected of being identical with Joseph WALDEN, who is now being re-investigated by the F.B.I. I should therefore be grateful for a copy of your reply. A copy of our reply to [redacted] is not attached to this letter as I see from our records that a copy was sent to you at the time.

Yours sincerely,

ENCL 2 Papers.
 Snd 30 AUG 1951
 TO B2B. NH. 3/8 B2B 27/8
 REF PF 44255

H.O.16./11.46.

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Copy in P.F.150, 139. BRINSON.

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ACT 1958

Copy for M.I.5.

R/95799

27th August 1951

Reference your 3161 of 25.6.51 and your telegram 246 of 31.7.51.

1. M.I.5 are making the usual enquiries in respect of Harvey Gail DUNCAN, and we shall write to you again as soon as possible.

2. A search of our records, made as indicated in your letter with the specific purpose of seeing whether any of the individuals associated with Joseph WALDEN's attempted escape had ever been to the U.S.A., revealed nothing of interest. (Records were examined in connection with B.E. NAIDIS, Julius C. LEUCKE, Wong KUO-TUNG, Chien HSIN-MING, N.L. ITKIN, V. KOSSOV, M.N. MURONTSEV-).

3. However it may be worth mentioning that

(a) a Capt. Benny NAIDIS was reported in 1947 (source C.I.C. reports) as being able to speak English with a Brooklyn accent and to be considered by the Americans as having learnt his English in the U.S.A. It was considered at the time that this man might well be identical with B.E. NAIDIS.

(b) M.N. MURONTSEV may have some connection with Col. MOURONTZEV, mentioned in your 1679 of 23.6.49.

(c) a report dated 1935 produced as a result of the WALDEN escape attempt, suggested that KOSOFT might be identical with an individual named NEIDMANN, who had acted as an agent of the G.P.U. in Harbin (there appears to be no confirmation of this suggestion). This report also stated that on the occasion of KOSOFT's visit to Hankow he was accompanied by a body-guard named MURONTSEFF, said to be an employee of the Baltic Black Sea Co.

4. Joseph WALDEN's other aliases according to our records include the names of Maximo RIVOSS, ABRAHMOV and Walden KRIVOSH. In this connection you may be interested to see the attached copy of a letter which was sent in 1948 to Winston M. Scott, American Embassy, in reply to a request for information on a Max RIEWUSCH, said to have arrived in New York in 1940 or 1941 as a political refugee from France and to be linked with Dr. Boris PASTERNAK. If any of the information is to be passed to F.B.I. the letter should perhaps be paraphrased.

5. M.I.5 are partially in the position to take the main role in this case if DUNCAN will presumably be in the U.K.

12.7.12

COPY

No. 251

24th June 1951

Please refer to your letter No. 1045 of 10.6.48 relating to Max RIEWUSCH or RIEWISCH.

One possible identification is with a Dr. Maksim RIVOSS, born at Ferbata, Latvia, on 21.12.94 (or 97) who took up residence in Berlin on 7.6.33 and left Berlin for Paris on 7.12.33. He was still writing letters from a Paris address in September 1935. We have no information to connect this man with the Comintern or its agents, and no knowledge of its history after 1935.

While in Berlin, Dr. RIVOSS lost his Latvian passport No. 006861 E issued by the Latvian Legation in Lithuania on 19.4.33. This passport and his identity were subsequently discovered to have been used by a Comintern agent who arrived in Shanghai on 6.8.33 and was arrested there on 5.5.35. This agent claimed French nationality under the name of Joseph WALDEN, but this claim was disproved and so far as our records show he was never truly identified.

RIVOSS @ WALDEN was condemned to fifteen years imprisonment for espionage, but I note we have on record an unconfirmed rumour to the effect that the Chinese Government were at one time considering making an exchange of prisoners with Moscow, trading RIVOSS @ WALDEN for an unnamed Chinese. Certainly this agent of the Comintern appears to have been a man of importance for an attempt to rescue him was made by a group of four foreigners, two of whom - Carl Julian LEMCKE and Eugene BRINSON - were American citizens. The would-be rescuers were arrested by the Chinese authorities.

The personal particulars of RIVOSS @ WALDEN were given in 1935 as follows:

Age: about 40
 Height: 5'9"
 Build: powerful
 Hair: light brown, graying.
 Eyes: weak, wears spectacles.
 Face: fleshy, slight double chin
 Marks: small scars on right index ~~finger~~ finger and
 on left side of chin.
 Languages: Russian, French, German, English and poor Latvia.

He was married and his wife was in Shanghai, but her nationality is not known.

The subject of your enquiry is more likely to be the genuine Dr. RIVOSS, but it seems possible that there has been some confusion with the imposter who used his lost (or stolen) passport.

No. 525